

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1917

No. 39

We Want Your

## POULTRY

At any time and we will pay you straight cash for same.

### OUR QUOTATIONS

Hens, live.....12c; dressed.....14c  
Chickens, live.....14c; dressed.....17c  
Ducks, live.....10c; dressed.....15c  
Geese, live.....10c; dressed.....15c

Wild Ducks from 10c to 20c each.

Quotations on Turkeys will be given next week.

**N. A. COOK, Butcher**

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Telephone 127

## Empire Milking Machines.

Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. Three of these machines can be seen in operation on the farms of A. W. Axtell, John Bogner and Walter Scheidt—all close to town.

Write, phone or see me personally.

**A. R. KENDRICK,** Manager Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury.  
Box 369 Phone 24

## Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

## CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

### Elkton Notes.

A social evening was given in Elkton by Miss Hogg, who was home on a short visit, in honor of Pte. Geoffrey Monck, who has recently returned home. Pte. Monck was a member of the 31st Batt., he has served nearly three years in this unit. He was wounded May the 27th, 1916, in which he had the misfortune to lose his right hand, which has been amputated below the elbow. He has also been wounded in both legs and face, but he has an artificial hand which he can make good use of, especially if a belligerent German comes in contact with him.

I am sorry that our brave boys' services are not appreciated a little better than they are. Nevertheless the mothers don't forget the so-called men (single), who should be wearing the King's uniform and following this brave boy's footsteps, instead of waiting for conscription to show them where they belong.

The many friends of Pte. Monck are glad to see him back and wish him

"Good Luck" in his future undertakings and many happy days to come.

Take the baby out joy riding oftener—it will enjoy the outing as much as yourself.

### Miss Dolman

TEACHER OF PIANOFORTE

Will accept pupils for instruction. Arrangements can be made by writing Miss Dolman, 606 First Ave., Northwest, Calgary, Alta.

### DR. MECKLENBERG

the graduate and long experienced optician will again be at

Carstairs, on Monday, Sept. 24  
Didsbury, on Tuesday, Sept. 25.  
Olds, on Wednesday, Sept. 26.  
Charges are moderate.

### BULL FOR SALE.

One Registered Ayrshire Bull for sale; good color and weight. Communicate with C. M. SMITH, Three Hills.

## THE PRIZE WINNERS

At the Didsbury Agricultural Show.

(Continued from last week.)

### CRAIN AND GRASSES.

Winter wheat, soft, O W Stauffer; spring wheat, 1st W Dageforde, 2nd A Dageforde; white oats, O W Stauffer; barley (6 rowed), 1st O W Stauffer, 2nd W Dageforde; timothy seed, 1st J Hughes, 2nd W Dageforde; best collection of seeds and grain, O W Stauffer; best sheaf wheat, 1st D Dipple, 2nd J Michel; best sheaf oats, W Rupp; best sheaf barley, 1st W Rupp, 2nd W Dageforde; best feed timothy, 1st A Dageforde, 2nd Mrs Mueller; best upland prairie hay, W Dageforde; best collection of grain and grass sheaves, 1st A Dageforde, 2nd W Dageforde. Boys' class—Best bushel fall wheat, Ira Stauffer; best bushel spring wheat, Ira Stauffer; best bushel oats, 1st Ira Stauffer, 2nd Ezra Dipple; best bushel barley, Ira Stauffer.

### ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

Red potatoes, 1st W Dageforde, 2nd M Weber; white potatoes, W Dageforde; field turnips, 1st A Dageforde, 2nd Mrs Bert Pross; garden turnips, 1st A Dageforde, 2nd W Dageforde; carrots, red shorthorn, 1st W Dageforde, 2nd W Leadbetter; carrots, intermediate, 1st W Leadbetter, 2nd W Dageforde; mangold, 1st Mrs B Pross, 2nd W Dageforde; sugar beets, 1st W Dageforde, 2nd A Dageforde; table beets (turnip), 1st H E Weber, 2nd Mrs H Reiber; table beets (long blood), 1st W Dageforde, 2nd A Dageforde; white cabbage, 1st W Leadbetter, 2nd D Dipple; red cabbage, W Dageforde; onions from sets, 1st W Dageforde, 2nd A G Howe; onions from seed, 1st W Rupp, 2nd W Dageforde; parsnips, 1st W Dageforde, 2nd D Dipple; summer radish, 1st W Dageforde, 2nd A Dageforde; winter radish, 1st John Bode, 2nd Mrs Bert Pross; 6 ears corn (home grown), H E Weber; squash (home grown), 1st Mrs L Nelson, 2nd W Dageforde; cauliflower, 1st W Leadbetter, 2nd Mrs H E Reiber; parsley, W Dageforde; sago, W Dageforde.

### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, packed, 10 lbs, 1st Mrs M Weber, 2nd Mrs J M Allan; butter, 2 lb prints, 1st Mrs M Weber, 2nd Mrs Jas Hughes; butter in fancy shape for table, 1st Mrs B Pross, 2nd Mrs J Shields; cheese, homemade, J Michel; home cured ham, 1st Mrs I H Levagood, 2nd W Dageforde; H W Chambers' special—best packed butter, 10 lbs, Mrs M Weber. Girls—butter, 3 lb prints, 1st Beatrice Shields, 2nd Helen Pross.

### DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Loaf white bread, 1st Mrs B Hunsperger, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer. Loaf brown bread, 1st Mrs Jas Shields, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer. Coffee cake, 1st Mrs Geo Liesemer, 2nd Mrs Hughes. Dozen buns, 1st Mrs Geo Liesemer, 2nd Mrs J Hughes. Apple pie, 1st Mrs H E Weber, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer. 1-2 dozen plain cookies, 1st Mrs Geo Liesemer, 2nd Mrs J Hughes. Fruit cake, 1st Mrs B Pross, 2nd Mrs J Shields. Sponge cake, Mrs Wm Rupp. Glass jar of homemade candy, 1st Wm Dageforde, 2nd Mrs S Theis. Fancy layer cake, 1st Mrs M Jacobson, 2nd Mrs H Reiber. Short bread, Mrs J Shields. Roll jelly cake, 1st Mrs W Leadbetter, 2nd Mrs H Reiber. Collection jellies, 1st Mrs Geo Liesemer, 2nd Mrs W Rupp. Single jelly, Mrs M Weber, 2nd Mrs W Rupp. Collection canned fruit, 4 varieties, 1st Mrs H Reiber, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer. Collection pickles, 1st Mrs H E Weber, 2nd Mrs H Reiber. Single jar pickles, clear, 1st Mrs H Reiber, 2nd Mrs M Weber. Single jar peaches, 1st Mrs H Reiber, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer. Single jar raspberries, 1st Mrs Reiber, 2nd Mrs M Weber. Single jar strawberries, first prize ticket not numbered, 2nd Mrs H Reiber. Collection fruit, tame and wild, grown in Alberta, Mrs H Reiber. Single jar pickles, mustard, Mrs H Reiber. Bottle homemade vinegar, 1st Mrs H E Weber, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer. Girls' class—Loaf white bread, Helen Pross.

### FLOWERS.

Collection house plants, 1st Mrs J H Hehn, 2nd Mrs H Reiber. House fern, 1st Mrs W Rupp, 2nd Mrs S Theis. Collection garden flowers, 1st Mrs H E Weber, 2nd Mrs L Nelson. Collection pansies, 1st Mrs G Liesemer, 2nd Mrs Wm Rupp. House plant in bloom, Mrs Geo Liesemer.

### PAINTINGS.

Painting on silk, satin or velvet, 1st Mrs A Wright, 2nd Mrs M Ryckman. Oil painting, 1st Miss L Martin, 2nd Mrs A Wright. Water color, 1st Mrs A Wright, 2nd Miss L Martin. Pencil or pen and ink sketch, 1st Edna King, 2nd Mrs A Wright. Burnt wood, 1st Mrs A Wright, 2nd Miss L Martin. Collection amateur photos, 1st Miss L Martin, 2nd Mrs A Wright.

### FANCY WORK.

Embroidery eyelet, 1st Mrs A Wright, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer; embroidery hardanger, 1st Mrs Malmas, 2nd Mrs E A Hutchinson; embroidery French, 1st Mrs M Meuller, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer; lace hatterburg, 1st Mrs Geo Liesemer, 2nd Mrs A Wright; lace honiton, Miss L Martin; lace filet, 1st and 2nd Mrs E Christener; crochet in wool, 1st and 2nd Mrs A Wright; crochet handbag, 1st Mrs S Arlensson, 2nd Mrs E A Hutchinson; Irish crochet, 1st Mrs E A Hutchinson, 2nd Mrs W H Stark; punch work, Mrs Jacobson; drawn work, 1st Mrs W H Stark, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer; coronation braid work, Mrs Geo Liesemer; five o'clock tea cloth, white, Mrs W H Stark; tea cosy, Mrs A Wright; knitting fancy in wool, 1st Mrs A Wright, 2nd Mrs E A Hutchinson; knitted hose, 1st L Martin, 2nd Mrs E A Hutchinson; knitted mitten, 1st Mrs Reiber, 2nd Mrs S Arlensson; set table mats, 1st Mrs Ryckman, 2nd Mrs Wright; sofa cushion, 1st Edna King, 2nd Mrs Wright; pin cushion, 1st Mrs W Rupp, 2nd Mrs E A Hutchinson; centre table cover, colored, 1st Mrs Christener, 2nd Mrs Stark; piece tatting, 1st Mrs Geo Liesemer, 2nd Mrs Stark; piece netting, 1st L Martin, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer; hooked mat, Mrs Geo Liesemer; patchwork quilt, cotton, 1st Mrs Geo Liesemer, 2nd Mrs S Theis; patchwork quilt, wool, 1st Mrs S Theis, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer; patchwork silk, Mrs Wm Dageforde; homemade shirt, 1st Mrs J Shields, 2nd Mrs B Pross; dressed doll, girl under 14, 1st Miss Brubacher, 2nd Rita Weber; 6 button holes, 1st Mrs J Shields, 2nd Mrs Geo Liesemer.

School work exhibit, town school, Didsbury public school; rural school, Gore S D.

Following are the officers of the W. C. T. U. for the ensuing year: President, Mrs Leadbetter; vice president, Mrs Reiber; recording secretary, Mrs Gathercole; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. Roeth; treasurer, Mrs. J. V. Berscht.

## W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

### BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

**LOST**—On Sunday night, on Railway avenue, Didsbury, a black and red scarf. Finder please return to Pioneer office.

**FOR SALE**—A bunch of young cattle, part heifers and part steers.—ISAAC HERRER.

**FOR SALE**—One 6 ft Deering binder and one re-built 8-ft Massey-Harris binder.—McCLAIN-WRIGGLESWORTH Co.

## LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

## UNION BANK

OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00

Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

## The Cleanest Range

The Kootenay has a nicked steel, rust-proof oven that is as easy to wash and keep clean as any cooking utensil. The ash-chute directs all the ashes into the pan, which is roomy and large enough to hold a two days' accumulation. Write for booklet.

### McClary's

## KOOTENAY RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY  
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

## Mr. Cow Owners

Are You Defended

By a firm which has the Experience, Facilities, Responsibility and Outlet necessary in insuring to you highest results obtainable? If not, why not connect with CARLYLE'S QUALITY SERVICE CREAMERY?

With our city plants located in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, which are excellent distributing centres, you are given a firm that can handle your shipments of Milk, Cream, Eggs and all kinds of Farm Produce in a most satisfactory way. Remember we are short at the present time on Butter, Eggs and Cheese, and want you to bring them to us either in small or large deliveries; each delivery will have our same careful attention.

Ask our patrons whether they are satisfied or not? If you do, you'll be our next patron. Don't forget our new Didsbury Creamery is right in your town, just south of the Power House. Our staff consists of Manager, Cheese Maker and Butter Maker, all reliable milk and cream testers, with Dairy School training and years of experience. Try Carlyle's Service and Returns with all your Milk, Cream, Eggs, Etc.

**Carlyle DAIRY Company**  
A. R. KENDRICK, Manager.







## THE NEW ARMIES OF BRITAIN DURING THE LAST YEAR'S WAR

WEARING DOWN THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY

Britain's New Armies During The Past Year Have Captured  
What Is Equal To Ten Whole German Divisions As Now  
Constituted, With All Equipment And Armament

"A year ago we were thrilling to the first triumphs of our new armies. We had doubts—it can now be confessed—of those armies, not active mistrust, but sufficient misgivings to tinge our hopes.

"In the course of the year, these new armies of ours have taken over 70,000 prisoners, including 800 officers. They have captured 450 German guns, with more than 2,000 machine guns, and trench mortars. This is the capture of a mighty army, an army of 10 whole German divisions as now constituted, with all its equipment. These new armies have had against them the whole military strength of the German empire—that is to say, of every division in the German armies.

"It is these new armies which in the course of the year have taken all three ridges—namely, the Albert Ridge, the Vimy Ridge, and the Messines Ridge—on which, from Ypres to the Somme, the Germans had drawn their lines as being the strongest positions to hold on this front, and entrenched on which they overlooked all our preparations for attack. No fortress in history possessed one tithe of the defensive strength of any one of these ridges, fortified as the Germans had fortified them, and held by the flower of the German army under the strictest orders to fight to the death and not yield an inch of ground.

"This is what our new armies have done in the course of the year. Of course, they have won much ground, a hundred villages, and endless strongholds and redoubts. But geography is immaterial. The task set them was not the winning of acres, but the breaking of the German armies, which, with 40 years of preparation, had thought themselves invincible and had proposed to overrun all Europe and constitute themselves dictators of the world.

"Without preparation and averse from war, the peaceful peoples of the British Empire, inspired by their cause and by virtue of the stuff that is in them, have made themselves into a power which first held at bay, then made head against, and now is wearing down the strength of Germany, and of the matter in which they have done it it is impossible to speak in adequate phrases.

"Though the job be long or short the army has perfect confidence that it is better, both man for man and as a fighting machine, than the armies of Germany, and that but one end can come. It is a year with which we can be satisfied."—London Times.

### Looting Of Jerusalem

Turks are Copying Their Hun Masters in Palestine

The situation in Palestine this summer is the most serious since the war began. A scheme for the looting of Jerusalem is already being executed. Throughout the country, the Turkish has embarked on a calculated policy of plundering and killing the native inhabitants so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert.

The following statement of the present situation is given to the Associated Press by an official in Jazela with conditions:

"The attitude of the Young Turks toward the unfortunate non-Turkish races within their empire has been an open campaign of robbery, exploitation and massacre.

"The stupendous wickedness of the extermination of the Armenian nation cannot be dismissed as a particular measure aimed at one particular race, for it is the Turkish policy towards, not only Armenians, but also Greeks and Jews, in fact all peoples who are subjects of the Turk but are not themselves of Turkish blood.

"It is the Turks' calculated policy to kill off the bulk of the inhabitants of Palestine and export the last ounce of money and goods from them, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a poverty stricken and depopulated land.

"Their policy is not consistent with military or economic needs, and is not supported by even the slenderest pretenses for its necessity. It is dictated solely by a savage brutality.

"The disaster that befell the Armenian nation is now being meted out to the mixed non-Turkish population of Syria and Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, and communities plundered."

It is officially stated that the number of lives reported lost on British merchant vessels from enemy action from the beginning of the war until June 30 last was 9,748, namely, 3,828 passengers and 5,920 officers and seamen.

### New Ideas Developed

Marked Development Along Scientific Lines Since War Began

"The war has stimulated science wonderfully," said Guglielmo Marconi, senator of Italy and member of the Italian commission to the United States. Nikola Tesla, Gretey-Smith writes in the New York Evening World.

"I cannot say that war is good in any sense, but one of the effects of the present one has been the development of new ideas and the obliteration of difficulties in many fields of science. The war has put the wireless to work in many new directions, on submarines, for instance, and we have learned how to control the atmosphere through which it passes to a degree which would have been impossible a few years ago. War has developed flying to an enormous extent and will extend its uses more and more.

"Do you believe in the practicability of transatlantic passenger travel by triplane and in the commercial submarine service after the war?" I asked the inventor of the wireless telegraph.

"I think that the commercial triplane for long distance passenger travel is a practicable thing," he answered. "I do not believe that the submarine will be used for ocean travel in time of peace. Why go under the water when you can travel on its surface?"

"One might ask why go over the water when one can travel on its surface?" I replied.

"No," the inventor retorted, "that is not quite the same thing. A flying machine eliminates dangers, obstacles, distances. It shortens travelling. One can fly from New York to Chicago, for instance, in a straight line through the air, while on the surface you have to make many twists and turns and so lose much time. I do not think the submarine will ever be used successfully for commerce.

"But I believe that the submarine problems is the most serious presented by the war and I do not believe in letting people become unduly optimistic about its solution," Senator Marconi concluded. "I do not want to discuss the probable duration of the war, but I know that it will end victoriously for the Allies.

"The contribution of Italy to the cause of democracy is not so widely understood in America as we would like to have it.

"It was Italy's declaration of neutrality that enabled France to withdraw a million men from the Italian frontier, and it was this million men that enabled it to fight and win the battle of the Marne. Italy never intended to join Prussia in a war of aggression, but it might have kept France in doubt and a million French soldiers in arms where they were not needed."

### Burden of War

Borne By British

Raising Huge Sums by Taxation in Order to Carry on War

Lord Robert Cecil, minister of Lloekad, in a talk with the Associated Press discussed Britain's war expenditure in hope that a better idea of its details might serve to show the people what a tremendous war burden the people of Great Britain have cheerfully shouldered.

"In the period from April 1, 1914, to August 4, 1917, the British government total expenditure has been \$26,378,000,000," Lord Robert declared. "Nearly one fifth of this expenditure, or \$5,220,000,000, has been advanced to our allies.

"How does this hit the ordinary citizen? Well, we raised a considerable part of this expenditure by taxation and taxation per head in Great Britain has increased from less than \$18 per year before the war to \$61 yearly at present. Of this average \$61 which every man, woman and child pays annually to the government, namely income tax, excess profits tax, stamp tax and death duties or inheritance tax.

"The other \$11 comes from indirect taxation, namely customs or excise. We are now raising \$510,000,000 yearly by direct taxation and \$2,335,000,000 by indirect taxation."

### Wireless Controls Mine

Johns Hopkins Expert Perfects Submarine Device

After considerable experimental work in an endeavor to perfect a new type of mine, electrically controlled and discharged by means of a powerful wireless apparatus placed at a distance from the mine itself, a device which would enable one submarine to destroy another, Dr. J. B. Whitehead, of the Johns Hopkins university electrical department, is said to have brought his labors to a successful termination. The mine can be directed upon whatever course its operator may desire, and can be exploded by pressing a button, the wireless waves being employed both in directing it and in its explosion.

The advantage that such a mine would have over the ordinary torpedo used by the submarine lies in the improbability of failure to hit the target or of non-explosion after the target is struck.—Electrical Review.

## READY FOR ACTION, BRITISH NAVY AWAITS DAWN OF "THE DAY"

DESTROYERS PLOW SEA WATCHING FOR ENEMY

Night After Night And Month After Month The Units Of The  
Fleet Patrol The Coasts, Waiting For The Enemy Ships To  
Put In An Appearance

She was a torpedo boat destroyer—long, lean, low and black. That is, she was black where the salt of the sea had not bitten deep enough to turn her paint a neutral color, or where patches of red rust did not show. Fairly battered by wind and weather, she was now getting a worse battering than ever, says Answers, London, in a recent feature article on the work of the British navy.

The elements strove to turn her back into harbors; mines and other submerged dangers sought to end her existence; but still she pressed on, carrying out her monotonous work, faithfully and well.

On her bridge, clad in his oldest clothes, hidden under a thick, duffle suit, with an ear protecting hood—this, in turn, being hidden under an oilskin which utterly refused to keep out the wet any longer, because of its soddenness—was her commanding officer, a mere boy lieutenant, not more than 25 years old. His second in command was a sub-lieutenant, who had as yet to make the acquaintance of a razor.

At the wheel was the coxswain—a bearded, trustworthy, weather-hardened petty officer. He knew his boat—knew her every whim and trick. Years of practice in the fatigues of peace had taught him exactly what she might be expected to do under certain conditions, when she must be hurried and when persuaded. He had brought her from under the bows of big, spreading cruisers, when their knifelike stems had threatened certain destruction; had slammed her under the lee of a water-logged, wallowing oilship in the heart of a gale, and held her alongside till the oilship's crew could leap to the destroyers' deck and safety.

Then, also on the bridge, was the signaller—a mighty man of knowledge, specialized in his own particular job, and taking tips from nobody. Never was a signal in that flotilla that he didn't see and know the meaning of. The international code—that conversational medium between ships of all nationalities—was at his fingers' ends.

On deck, each at his station, was the watch on duty. At gun and torpedo tube they clung and swung and crouched, each peering into the night. Every gun was loaded; the pressure of a trigger would belch forth death and steel. Every torpedo tube was swung outboard, and the torpedo heads peered forth over the dark waters as intently as any of her crew.

Like all other destroyers, she refused to ride the waves. Even at twenty knots an hour she sliced through them, so that her deck was eternally wet. Over a few inches of sea water surged along them, swirling and eddying round the seamen's feet, and occasionally, when the destroyer bowed her proud head to the ocean, a wave bigger than the rest swept along, tearing at the lashings which secured fittings to their places, grabbing at knees and ankles, seeking to drag down to its ever hungry depths some sacrificial victim. At these times men passed the light of a rope around their waists and the nearest solid thing, gun crews clung tenaciously to elevating and training wheels, tube crews hugged their weapons with a closeness that was almost amorous. Then, as the danger passed, a snigger of peering passed after it.

"Another milestone! Ain't we kicking 'em up?"

The gunner—a seasoned warrior officer, who had worked his way upward from boyhood—passed along the decks as opportunity offered, clapping to a 3-inch thick grass hawser, stretched between bridge and after gun support, to act as a lifeline.

His job was to keep an eye on everything; to see that all was eternally ready in case of the need for sudden action. On him devolved the responsibility for opening fire as soon as any dark shadows came out of the surrounding blackness, for the rule of the night at sea in these strenuous times is "Fire first, ask questions afterwards."

But, often enough, there is no afterwards in which to put queries. Also, by means of their own, yellow destroyers avert the possibility of being fired into by friends, so all is well in that direction.

In the stokeholds, grimy men, clad in the blackest of attire, work in a dim atmosphere that occasionally glows redly as a furnace door is flung open, in order to feed an ever crying fire—for this is none of your oilboats who eat fuel through a tube and a disintegrating spray, but one of the older type, which burns black diamonds, and whose every ounce of steam is the result of giant labors. And as they work they balance themselves unceasingly, for a chance roll might send a man reeling against the

black boiler faces, and before he could actually realize what had happened his arm might be half roasted.

On the mess deck, battered down, and with the white painted walls exuding sweat in streams, the watch below make the best of their four hours off duty. Some are stretched along the lockers, trying to rest. They know they cannot sleep, and the work they put in as they try to keep their prone position, in spite of the boat's motion, is far harder than that of those at gun or tube.

One man has dug out a battered old melodeon, a second has unearthed a mouth organ, from which at least a full octave is missing, and these weird instruments lead the choruses of the happy sailor men. Music hall songs; plantation ditties, ballads of the old, old sea, and its ships. "Keep the Home Fires Burning"—this last with a touch of mockery at the expense of the extinguished mess deck stove. And then, as the newer things are exhausted, they fall back upon the favorite hymns, known and beloved of all sailor men. And, though the end of each verse may be punctuated by a hollow groan of the straining hull, as she surges amid the welter of waters, there is little or no irreverence.

Night after night, month after month, destroyers patrol the coasts, waiting and watching for the enemy who may take it into his head to try a "hussar thrust"—a dashing raid upon our defenses. Night after night they keep their vigil, without a light or sound or sight to break the monotony of the black, bleak hours. Then, at last along there comes one midnight the boom of a long, low shape, like themselves—a shape which hurries and makes no signal. Follows, then, instant activity. Gun flashes tear the blackness to shreds, searchlight beams stab and turn it to broadest day. And, if fate is kind, another enemy craft is removed from the list of its navy.

For ourselves, a battered funnel, half a dozen holes in deck and bulkhead, three inches of print in the newspapers, and a couple of weeks in dockyard hands, during which time the crew enjoy once more "the blessings of the land and the fruits of their labor."

Then—sea again! Patrol night after night, watching and waiting for the dawning of "The Day," praying that it may not long tarry.

### Alberta's Exports To United States

Huge Increase Shown in Trade With Southern Neighbors

The report of the American Consul for the Calgary district, which comprises that part of Alberta south of Edmonton and north of Lethbridge, shows that during the three months ending June 30th the value of the exports to the United States from this district amounted to \$1,029,650.15. This represents an increase of almost \$800,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The larger increase was shown in wheat, the figures being \$557,827.34 as compared with \$9,843.50 in 1916. Oats increased from \$923.10 to \$130,479.34. A remarkable increase was shown in hides, the figures this year being \$105,780.21, as compared with \$62,278.56 in the corresponding period of 1916. Between April 1st and June 30th the United States also received from this part of Alberta potatoes to the value of \$40,814.24; the exports of this commodity during the corresponding period of last year were nil.

### High Prices For Years

Farm Products Will Bring High Prices for Years After Peace Is Declared

Speaking to the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Maple Creek, Honorable W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, predicted that high prices for farm products would continue for years after the establishment of peace. Surplus stocks had been exhausted, and it would take a long time to restore them. In the rush to produce every bushel possible during the war, Mr. Motherwell thought that in some cases the best agricultural methods were not being followed, and he urged all farmers to practice the best methods, so that the production might be kept up, not merely for a year or two, but for many years to come. He pointed out that the depletion of the European herds would have a serious effect upon the fertility of the soil of that country, and that Western Canada must be prepared to do its share toward supplying food products for the world.



## Through The Periscope

Telling the Story of a Little Trip by a British Submarine and the Straffing of an Enemy Cruiser

Down in the interior of the submarine a sweating, exceedingly profane engineer did weird things with a gasoline engine while the commanding officer of the tiny vessel switched his periscope training-gear round and round, to make sure that all was running free.

Forward, charging an eighteen-inch torpedo with compressed air, was the leading torpedo operator—a man doleful of visage, yet light of heart, with a small wife and a large family dependent upon him.

The cook, also an elderly able-seaman, sent forth from his electric stove a most appetizing odor of grilled pork chops, while a couple of empty salmon tins in the bucket at his feet told of the ever-present preserved provisions. The rest of the crew—seventeen all told—ascertained that the various parts of the boat's mechanism in their charge were all correct, for upon any one of them might depend the life of the ship and its crew.

Presently the youthful lieutenant, who was the boat's commander, glanced at the clock.

"Prepare for sea!" he ordered shortly. "Down bridge, rails and canvass. Connect up both steering positions."

Seventeen men made an ant-trail up the ladder, passing down various component parts of that structure which ordinarily prevented them committing involuntary suicide by drowning, and stowing each into its own appointed place inside the boat. A seaman clambered up and held aloft two flags, signifying: "We request permission to proceed in execution of previous orders." And shortly an answering "affirmative" from the mother ship acknowledged this mere matter of form.

Two men, swathed like Arctic explorers, clambered to the jetty. They wore scabbots to their thighs, thick woollen pants over their ordinary clothing, and heavy, white woollen sweaters above these, while for head-gear, once-white stocking-caps gave them the appearance of amateur pirates. They stationed themselves at the two slender wires—one at bow and one at stern—which held the boat in her berth, and watched their commander, now taking charge on the conning-tower top.

"Cast off forward!"

The foremost wire fell with a splash. One Arctic explorer hauled it ashore and coiled it down, while a confere in the boat's bow took up a long boathook, and, pushing with all his might against the dockward wall shoved the stem of the ship outwards, the screws, meanwhile, assisting the rudder to get the boat's head pointed in the direction she intended to pursue. The after-wire following suit, the two Arctic explorers clambered aboard, and took their places with their comrades on the turtle-back as the tiny craft swept towards the mouth of the harbor and the open sea.

"Stations, trim for diving!" When this order was given the land had been left behind, a misty blur, and right ahead of the submarine appeared a smudge of smoke. "We'll see who this chap is, and what he wants," said the commander.

He was, as it turned out, a three-funnelled cruiser, eastward bound, evidently in a hurry. From the cut of him he could not belong to an allied navy, therefore, it was the submarine's duty to strafe him.

Through the periscope the young lieutenant watched, till he made out a flaunting eagle ensign at the new-comer's stern; still to stay further with that six inches of broomstick showing was asking for discovery.

"Down to fifty feet!" he ordered.

The men stationed at the valves which worked the horizontal rudders moved them slightly, the fingers of a pair of clock-faced depth-gaugers commenced a mad St. Vitus' dance, and presently slowed and stuck tentatively to the named figure. The boat was blind. Slowly, having mapped out with uncanny precision a point where the path of the cruiser and of the submarine must meet, the lieutenant went ahead. Three minutes later he rose, till his periscope was just above sea-surface. He raised his hand.

"Stand by the tube!" he called softly.

"Ready, sir!" came the report.

"Fire!"

There was no thunderous discharge; a faint hiss of compressed air was all that told of the release of the underwater weapon. A quick, jerking cant, as salt water rushed in and filled the now empty tube.

The submarine turned on her heel, and sped off like a frightened fish. The torpedo, leaving behind it a thin white train, headed straight for the unsuspecting enemy. It struck. There was a dull, shuddering thud that came faintly to the listening ears twenty yards below water, a long, rolling wave that heeled her over even in the depths, and the cruiser took a sudden list to port, what time her crew, in panic, cast boats to the sea and flung themselves overboard after them.

And, with the wetness gleaming on her grey whaleback, with her conning-tower hatch open and God's pure air and sunshine streaming into her vitals, the submarine lay, a mile away, watching till the cruiser lifted her stern in a last farewell to the skies, and then slid on a long slant downwards to the ocean's bed.

## Work For Economy In Trade

A Board of Defense Council Investigates Commercial Extravagance

To ascertain how commercial business may best meet the demands made upon it by the war, and how men, supplies and equipment now employed in trade can be made available for the needs of the government without impairing the essential services of trade and without unnecessary hardships to the public at large, the council of national defence has formed a commercial economy board.

It is composed exclusively of experts in their respective fields. This board is taking up such matters as how the delivery service of retail stores may be curtailed during the war, investigations having already disclosed that many retail stores can arrange to release men and equipment from their delivery departments.

It has discovered in numerous stores that 20 per cent. of the merchandise sold is returned, and it is attempting to ameliorate the widespread abuse and money waste under this system. It has even cast its scrutiny on the practice among bakers to take back unsold bread from retailers, the bread thus being taken back being resold, in some cases to the poor, but frequently to the farmers for hog or chicken feed. It is seeking the right way in which to avoid the resulting waste of food in the vital bread trade.

## Definitions Gone Astray

Result of Stockholm Conference Not What Germany Expected

Germany's expectations of getting advantage of any kind from the conference of Socialists in Stockholm are suffering—or have suffered—the fate that has befallen so many other hopes of hers. She sent there her own hand-picked and carefully lessened members of the party she detests and fears with such good reason, but they have accomplished less than nothing for her. All of their contentions as to her cause have been disputed, and most of them have been denied, by the other delegates, and now the Scandinavian representatives have united in proclaiming that, though they want a peace which shall be without annexations or indemnities, they do not mean by those words what Germany means, but something quite different and practically indistinguishable from the opposite of her definitions.

They say that "no annexations," as they understand the phrase, is a demand that will not be violated by the re-arrangement of frontiers, except when foreign rule is imposed against the will of the resident population, as it was in the case of Alsace and Lorraine! And when they say "no indemnities," they have in mind, not due reparation for wrongful destruction done, but exactions of money like that of Germany from France after the war of '70 and like her ruthless fining of Belgium and the Belgian cities.

And it was to encourage dreadful heresies like these—expressions of sentiment exactly like those coming from the never-to-be-sufficiently hated Allies, the open foes of sacred Germany, that she encouraged the holding of the Stockholm conference! Of regard for Teuton feeling and for Teuton necessities, it has shown few signs in discussion and none at all in its decisions. So another well-laid and executed plan goes wrong, and new proof is given that efficiency, even German efficiency, can be most inefficiently employed.—From the New York Times.

## To Conserve Grain

Rationing Horses in England to Avoid Shortage of Oats

Illustrative of the radical steps now being taken to conserve grain in England is an official explanation of the order rationing horses. The horses of King George are now being rationed under the terms of the order.

The object of rationing is officially explained as a means to increase the quantity of oats available for human consumption by restricting their use as a feed for horses.

By the terms of the order, the feeding of grain to horses kept for private purposes, is prohibited, and its use is confined to horses used exclusively for trade and business purposes.

Under existing circumstances no person is justified in keeping any horse that is beyond serviceable age. It is pointed out that even in the case of trade horses, the feeding of any kind of grain is not a necessity where the work done is slow and not of an arduous character.

Heavy penalties are provided for violation of the act.

Most married men growl just to keep from forgetting how.

## Conservation Of Food

American Lady Sets an Example in Strict Economy

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the secretary of war, is one of the "Cabinet Wives" who is giving her unqualified support to the food conservation movement in Washington. So, Mrs. Baker's household being a large one, a strict regime prevails in the charming and dignified historic home in which the secretary, his wife and their three winsome children are domiciled in Georgetown.

"I feel that the force of example is strong," said Mrs. Baker, "and I think that every woman just now should display her principles and her determination to help in the conservation of food as well as in other patriotic movements."

Wheat bread has never played a prominent part in the daily fare in the Baker household, as cornbread and it is now becoming even more rare.

"Mr. Baker comes from Virginia, you know," said his wife, "and we have always had corn meal in one form or another—corn bread, spoon bread, batter bread and the rest. Now, we are avoiding waste by having the bread made thinner and cut in smaller pieces. Every one may have as many pieces as he likes but none is left over on the plates. It is the same with other things and I am inculcating the 'clean plate' idea in my children."

"I think this was brought home to me particularly while General Bridges of the English army was in Washington. He had been telling me one day that he believed the war would be largely won or lost through the amount of wheat supplied by the United States to her Allies. That same afternoon a friend of mine who lives in an apartment house told me that the janitor there would bring tidbits to her dog which he gathered from the garbage cans in the house and that he frequently found whole loaves of bread thrown away. The contrast was so appalling that it made me realize most vividly the necessity for reform."

"There is another thing," said Mrs. Baker finally, "and that is the necessity for training and interesting servants. It is possible for me to do a great deal because I have an intelligent cook who is glad to act with me in the matter. Friends of mine tell me, however, that they can cut down in their own diet but find it impossible to make their servants accept any change."

"Walters, too, will not serve pats of butter even when they are absolutely untouched but will jam another plate down on top of it and ruin it for further use."

Mrs. Baker has signed the housewife's pledge with its "six saves" and the food conservation window card is displayed in the beautiful old front door of the Georgetown home.

## A Tribute To Lincoln

Snatched From Obscurity to Be Raised to Supreme Command

Col. Watterson, the veteran Democratic editor of the Southern States says he was inspired.

Born as lowly as the Son of God, in a hovel; reared in penury, squalor, with no gleam of light or fair surroundings; without external graces, actual or acquired; without name or fame or official training; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and intrusted with the destiny of a nation.

The great leaders of his party, the most experienced and accomplished public men of the time, were made to stand aside; were sent to the rear, whilst this fantastic figure was led by unseen hands to the front and given the reins of power. It is immaterial whether we were for him, or against him; where he came from, whether from the North or the South. That during four years, carrying with them such a weight of responsibility as the world never witnessed before, he filled the vast space allotted him in the eyes of mankind is to say that he was inspired of God, for nowhere else could he have acquired the wisdom and the virtue.

## Went Thirsty

In Order to Keep Supply of Water For Engines

The first dispatch of the high commissioner for South Africa to be gazetted, covering the operations in Rhodesia since August, 1914, tells for the first time, the stirring story of how, through enterprise, courage and bulldog pertinacity, German command of Lake Tanganyika was overthrown.

The expedition was hampered by tropical heat, by dust and by shortage of water. The latter deficiency was so serious at times the water for washing, and even the drinking water, was voluntarily given up to supply the traction engines. All competent judges vetoed the journey as sheer madness. Nevertheless it succeeded.

"Germany is suffering from a bad drought."

"Indeed! It seems to me she's suffering more from a bad reign"—Boston Transcript.

## Vast Air Battalion

England Is Making 4,000 Aeroplanes a Month

Bit by bit the news of England's aerial manufacturing activity is eking out. The latest information is via Washington, and on the authority of Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, we learn some striking facts.

For example, we are told that not so long ago the British cabinet authorized the manufacturers to go ahead making machines, without waiting for the "improvements" that were in contemplation. Orders were given to 978 contractors to prepare the machines in parts, and now since Great Britain adopted that method the aeronautic industry has grown by bounds, and at present Great Britain is getting 4,000 aeroplanes a month.

Great Britain spent \$575,000,000 for aeronautics last year and is spending a billion dollars this year.

Now the United States is establishing throughout the country a number of aviation training camps, each large enough to accommodate 150 students with the necessary officers, instructors and enlisted men, together with a number of additional enlisted men to be trained at the same time. The hangars of each of these army training camps will hold seventy-two aeroplanes.

Some of these training camps will be double units, having accommodations for 300 students each and hangars to house 144 aeroplanes.

Including the officers, enlisted men, instructors and workmen, there will be in all 1,700 persons at each school, so that each training camp, with the necessary buildings, dormitories, workshops and hangars, will be a small community in itself.

The American automobile industry is probably the most highly organized of any similar industry in the world. By a system of standardized parts and quantity production this industry has put on the roads of the United States approximately 3,000,000 automobiles, as against less than 1,000,000 in all the other countries of the world.

## Munitionettes In a Raid

Girl Munition Worker Tells of Her Emotions During a Zepp Raid

A steel tester in a large munitions factory relates her experience of her first "air raid," or at least when the cry resounded throughout the factory, "Look out, the Zepps are out." There were about 100 girls in the government testing department and 3,000 men and girls working at the production of shells. "I was among the former, hard enough work. We worked from 6 to 6 for one week, and the following week, on the night staff, with a good long car ride at each end. We were very well treated. We were given tea in the afternoon, or through the night, whatever shift we were working on."

"One night, just after we got back from supper at 11 o'clock, the lights went out. The girls shouted 'A Zepp raid.' We waited a while. Then our superiors came and guided us with an electric flash along to the bond room. As I walked and saw thousands of shells stacked up, I thought of what might happen if a bomb fell there. As the shrapnel cases were full, and placed alongside of this plant was a large Annaline dye works, the catastrophe would have been indescribable. I confess to feeling scared. The other girls knew that it was my first experience and were watching me. This fact put nerve into me, and I walked along with the others as if I were on parade."

"Several girls of course, were prepared for these occurrences, and produced flash lights as soon as the warning was raised. When we got to the large room I began knitting more by touch than by sight, and by and by we had a concert; one dear little red-haired girl, who had been a teacher, sang 'Land of Hope and Glory.' Others gave variety by singing lighter things."

"At two a.m. we went to the dining room across the street, four of us, for tea. I shall never forget the sight of the strong flash lights in the sky, which I observed as soon as I got out of the room. Our scouting planes were circling the factory. What an inspiration that was! Good old England! When people ask what our airmen are doing, remember that they are guarding not only our shores, and acting as eyes to our lads in the trenches, but they are warding off the airmen of the enemy at over 4,000 munitions factories. Think of what that means! As I took my tea I lifted my soul, in secret prayer, that these angels of the night with their lights flashing down upon us to give us hope and flashing above and below to see that the enemy was kept out of our path, I felt proud of them and went back to work with a keener relish of what is meant by doing one's bit."

The Vicar (presenting rose-bowl to Farmer Hodson, the honorable secretary of the local agricultural society)—"And we—er—present this—er—bowl as an appreciation of your—ah—tenure of office."

Farmer Hodson (indignantly)—"Fifteen year, parson, not ten." Today.

## The Chaplain At The Front

Besides Spiritual Offices He Takes on Roles Caterer, Librarian and Showman

One of the deepest impressions made upon my mind on this visit to the battlefield is the way in which the welfare of the soldier from the higher point of view is being looked after. Much has been said from time to time about tobacco, socks, comforters and insect powder, but these creature comforts are not all; and when two Montreal clergymen gave me some insight into what the chaplains' service is doing, it appealed to me as being a very significant modern development of the at-one-time rather despised padre's job. The sight of a crowd of officers and men standing in a field sheltered by waving green trees on a sunny Sunday morning while the band played the "Old Hundredth" was picturesque enough, but that sort of thing and the reading of the burial service forms in a way only the framework of the chaplain's duties. In addition to their spiritual offices, the padres have taken on the role of caterers, librarians and showmen, and all this is carried on upon a business-like basis, by which the men pay fair prices for what they get, while the small margin of profit goes to the payment of expenses or the purchase of things needed for the general welfare.

In the small town where the chaplain's service had its headquarters, there was a big marquee which was one of their canteens. There was the usual bar for food and drinks—but no intoxicants—and there was a library, from which books could be borrowed on deposit of a franc, merely as security for the return of the book. Newspapers were available, and there was a writing table, with notepaper and envelopes. Whatever may be the general attitude of the church in Canada to tobacco, I found at the front it was recognized as a perfectly legitimate craving, and the padres cater to it accordingly. Looking over a trading balance sheet, it appeared that the total canteen sales for a year touched two million francs, that cinema receipts amounted to 78,000 francs, and that on a net profit of 150,000 francs about 80,000 francs had been returned or expended upon the troops. The canteens are found up and down the line, both close to the trenches and at the rear. One of their most useful functions is the supply of hot coffee and tea when men are coming out of the trenches. The chaplains find that large numbers of men prefer hot coffee to rum and that the demand for the latter is not so keen when they are in a position to supply coffee.

Near to the canteen was another marquee which was used both for church services and as a theatre. Announcements as to holy communion and pirot troupe were neighbors and in this incongruity there was nothing intentional. These men who minister in spiritual things realize that the conditions are exceptional and that many of the traditions must be waived for the time being. "What we most need here," said one of them "is to stiffen up the morale of the men, and when they leave the trenches a series of baseball games, a few concerts and shows are the best antidotes to the temptations of a soldier's surroundings."

Later in the day the captain and myself motored down to a colliery town, where some troops were in rest billets. We passed through the crowded streets where there was a large civilian population, and alighted at a theatre. Some very attractive posters announced that "The Very Lights" was to be seen for the popular price of 1 franc, 50 centimes and 25 centimes, or a quarter, 10 cents and 5 cents. This theatre has been loaned to the Canadian Chaplain's Services for both sacred and secular purposes. When we visited it at 7 o'clock in the evening the hall was quite full, and the band of a western battalion was playing the overture. The performance which followed was bright and lively. "The best laugh that I have had for a month," was the verdict of one man. The cinema films and all the stage arrangements in connection with this theatre were all in the hands of the chaplains.

Going round some of the mess-rooms and huts in the field, I noticed some rather pretty and popular engravings on the walls. These, it appeared, were supplied by the padres, who had obtained them from art dealers, chiefly with a view to ousting some of the prints of a certain class of art which formerly adorned the walls.

At the front Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian and Methodist work in entire harmony, and if the army benefit from their spiritual and social ministrations, it seems more than likely that the broadening effect of such an environment upon the clergy themselves will in future years be reflected in their normal pastorates.

## Put Stick in Knot

When tying a knot in a rope which must stand much strain, put a stick of soft wood in the knot for it to close on. When you want to untie the knot, break the stick and pull out both ends. Your knot can be easily untied.—Farm and Fireside



## The Didsbury Pioneer

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### A Successful Convention.

An important convention was held in Calgary last week when the Union of Alberta Municipalities, which is composed of most of the cities, towns and villages in Alberta, met to consider and propose new legislation affecting the said municipalities.

There was a very good attendance of delegates from all over Alberta and the cities were out in strong force. The towns were fairly well represented, but the villages did not have a very strong delegation as far as numbers were concerned.

Mayor Osmond and Secretary-Treasurer Brusso attended the convention on behalf of the Town of Didsbury and were successful in getting two resolutions passed unanimously, which will be brought before the government at the proper time.

One of the resolutions asked that the section in the Town Act relating to business tax be amended to allow towns if necessary to continue the business tax after the expiry of the present regulations in this matter—the present authority for levying a business tax expires in December, 1918. The amendment asked for leaves it optional with every town to pass a bylaw in the month of May in any year to impose a business tax if it is found that such tax is needed for financial purposes.

The second resolution asked that proper notification be given to town authorities other than by proclamation in the Alberta Gazette of any application to take farm lands out of the town municipality and the reasons therefor.

The reason for the above resolution

was that Didsbury has suffered to some extent because it has not been notified of the fact that a property which comes under the requirements of the Act has been taken out of the municipality and in one instance which has occurred this year it is expected that the town will have to refund some taxes because of the fact that the present owners of the land did not know themselves until this year that the former owner had been allowed to take such lands out of the town's jurisdiction, consequently now they have found out, they are requesting a refund of taxes, which, according to the Department of Municipalities will have to be made.

There were seventeen resolutions passed by the Convention, the most important being the following, with the addition of the two given above:

Increasing the pay of soldiers in proportion to the increased cost of living, and in the case of death or permanent disablement, this pay to be continued to the dependents.

Placing the administration of roads under a commission of three members, one of which shall be a competent engineer. Also devoting the revenue derived from auto licenses to the construction and maintenance of roads.

The establishment of a department of cities in the provincial university at an early date.

Amendments to the town act coming into force on the first day of the calendar year, following the passing of the same.

Amending the land act, so that no transfer be registered until the taxes have been paid on the property up to the first of the preceding January.

Authorizing the municipalities to demand an appropriate payment of rental on properties when taxes are in arrears, such payment to apply on such taxes.

Giving the municipalities power to grant by bylaw a fixed rate of assessment to land now subject to withdrawal from the municipality with a view to inducing the owners to such property to allow it to remain within the boundaries.

Memorializing the provincial police commission, asking that it fix a tariff of charges so that municipalities may have the town policed by the provincial force.

The giving of power to the municipalities to charge the school districts with a

proportionable cost of collecting school taxes, etc., outside of municipal boundaries.

Giving the municipalities power, by amending the town act, to grant a fixed rate of assessment on farm lands within town boundaries, which will induce buyers to purchase the same.

### The Bowden Fair.

It was a very great surprise to the people of Bowden and vicinity to see the excellent exhibition that was put on by the boys and girls of the district. The Bowden fair was held on Sept. 14 in the assembly room of the public school, and was one of the finest flower and vegetable shows that had ever been seen locally. In all, the boys and girls had over seven hundred entries and the quality and get up of the exhibition was excellent. This Bowden fair was another one of the fairs put on under the auspices of the School of Agriculture at Olds.

There were many excellent school exhibits but the one entered by the Summit was an easy winner, and consequently won the first prize of \$15 presented by the Department of Agriculture for the purchase of books for a library or a sporting outfit for the young people.

The gold watch given for the best girl's exhibit was won by Tressie Tester, of Buffalo Creek school; the boy's gold watch was won by Harry Scott, of the Little Red Deer School.

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## Cuba's Serious Plight

By Robert Wickliffe Woolley

**S**TRUGGLING Cuba faces a financial crisis, but it is still possible for the United States to steer her safely over the shoals and breakers and, after all, keep the pledge so solemnly given twelve years ago. Will she do it? It is a lamentable fact that no one in Havana who has closely observed the course of recent events believes she will and that no one in Washington who is at all familiar with the intentions of President Taft and his advisers doubts for an instant that within a year the stars and stripes will be unfurled over Morro and Cabanas Castles, never to be hauled down again. True, President Gomez has succeeded for the time being in quelling the race troubles instigated by the negro general, Evarista Estanoz, but the blacks are reported to be organizing with greater diligence than ever before. The promises made to them by the liberal leaders at the close of the second American intervention have not been kept, and the more intelligent among them—also the more grasping—have decreed that there must be a new order of things. It is generally agreed that when the time to strike does arrive there will be plenty of funds to finance the revolution and that these will come from the United States. There are men in Cuba in a position to know whereof they speak, who will tell you the names of certain capitalists and of certain interests that are ready to furnish them on short notice. I only know that their reasoning is sound and that at the time this article was written none of these men or concerns had attracted the finger of suspicion. Of course, the blacks may not lead the revolt, but they will turn out in such numbers that their wishes will have to be acceded to—and the balance of power in their hands bodes ill for the island republic.

I was told by men in the confidence of Gomez that he realizes only too well what the future has in store for him. It is a matter of record that some of his acts are amazing, and that he and the members of his cabinet are daily accused of grafting. The bold manner in which the telephone concession was renewed in Havana after Palma had refused to grant another monopoly and even Magoon had declined to act, called forth scathing denunciations from press and public. It is generally conceded there that somebody received an honorarium of about \$300,000. It has long been predicted that before the day of reckoning arrives the United Railways of Havana, a corporation controlled by British capital, will triumph in its effort to exchange its present terminal, the Villanueva Station, in the heart of the city of Havana, for the enormously valuable arsenal property on the waterfront. The deal would have been consummated some time ago, had not some one at Washington let it be known that the United States would frown upon such action. Considerably more than a million dollars in graft is at stake.

On June 15th last, adherents of President Gomez made a desperate attempt to force the Senate bill providing for the trade between government and railroad through the Cuban house of representatives, but an acrimonious debate, during which many pistols were drawn and insulting epithets were hurled right and left, was precipitated at a caucus of the Liberals held just previous to the session of the day and, by a vote of 45 to 31, it was decided the Conservatives dissenting to postpone debate on the measure indefinitely. That means Gomez will put the deal through.

Corruption is rampant. In Cuba the goat is the symbol of graft. The Spanish for goat is "chivo," which word is also the Cuban slang for corrupt scheme. For many months certain daily and weekly papers of Havana have teemed with cartoons, the principal figure in which is the "chivo." When the United States Congress passed a bill recently appropriating \$100,000 with which to begin work on the raising of the wreck of the "Maine," it was suggested in the States that a monument be erected on the spot where the vessel now lies and presented to the Cuban people. Whereupon "La Politica Comunal" proposed a pedestal, such as that supporting the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, surmounted by the huge figure of a goat, whose eyes of tremendous candle-power would shine brightly upon graft-ridden Havana.

By the way, Senator Tarriente, editor of "La Politica Comunal," narrowly escaped becoming a martyr to the cause of honest government a few months ago. He had handled the case of Postmaster General Grenada Sobase and his administration of the post office department most vigorously and had reflected upon the moral character of that official in a manner calculated to provoke a fight. One evening, while he was seated on the veranda of his home talking with his wife, Sobase walked up and shot and seriously wounded him, without giving him the slightest chance to defend himself. The irate official was arrested and he resigned from the cabinet. Feeling against him in Havana ran high, but to the astonishment of the whole country, President Gomez granted a full pardon and reappointed him postmaster-general. To enumerate the cases in which executive clemency has been extended, for no other reason than political expediency, to murderers and other criminals, would require more space than the confines of this article permit. However, in the releasing of military Gomez is following the example set by Governor generals Wood and Magoon.

But misgovernment has been the rule and insurrection has been in the air from the day that Gomez was inaugurated. Why, when the ships bearing the American troops sailed out of Havana harbor immediately following that event, nets were freely made in

the leading hotels and cafes, that they would be called back by wireless before arriving at New York. It was evident that the work—of the proper sort—was nowhere near completed, and that responsible Cubans who had the welfare of their country at heart had no confidence whatever in the new regime. Gomez was fortunate in having the law-abiding for his enemies. A large majority of those who make a business of creating discord and organizing revolts were enlisted under his banner and the few who were not, for the time being, did not count.

One of the first moves of the new president was to let it be known that he was about to appoint Ricardo Arango, who had openly insulted the wife of a former military governor of Havana and other American women only a few years before, chief of the secret police. Vice-President Zayas and the Zayista members of the cabinet notified him that they would resign if he dared to do such a thing, and so great a feeling of alarm was there throughout the island that stocks on the Havana Exchange dropped from two to five points. The president quickly reconsidered and appointed Jose Ugarte instead.

"Prior to 1906 over 40,000 laborers came annually from Spain," says Consul general Rogers. "In 1906 this number was reduced nearly one-third; in 1907 it further declined to 50 per cent. of the immigration of 1906, and in 1908 it had fallen to about 40 per cent.; to be exact, there were 24,406 immigrants in 1907, of whom 22,237 were Spanish, 504 North Americans and 1625 of all nations; in 1908 there were 18,448 from Spain, 847 from North America and 1,635 from all other parts of the world. The theory is now advanced that the planter can better afford to train the indifferent, than to pay high wages to the transient. If the Spaniard would only stay in Cuba, there would be no question about the matter, since his work is unquestionably better and the increase of population would soon cause an adjustment of the wage scale."

But, alas! he does not. He can live on less than the Sicilian who digs up our streets and helps to construct our railroads. Every penny of his savings he takes back to Spain. The sum total of this drain is told in figures that are stupendous. So, the question which confronts Cuba is: "What is to be done to insure the return to the island of a fair proportion of the money paid for her products in order that it may be circulated there?" Certainly the reckless abandon of those now in power does not conduce to such an end. It is a notable fact that to-day fewer Americans reside on the island than have been there at any time since the opening months of the first intervention. Many went believing it to be a land of golden opportunities where great riches could be reaped with little or no outlay; they soon learned to their sorrow that such was not the case. Spain was forced to withdraw her army and relinquish her ownership, but the Spaniard remained—and nowhere is there a shrewder tradesman. For centuries it has been conceded that the Hebrews and the Parsees are the most successful business men in the world. It is a significant fact that not many more than a baker's dozen of the former are to be found in the entire island. And I have not learned that there is any record of a Parsee ever having tried his luck there.

But Cuba has untold resources and would literally blossom as if touched by a magic wand if the United States would only play fair, and see that a suitable form of government is established and maintained.

"Cheap interest is not to be obtained by means of banks or monopolies," said Senator Berenguer in the Cuban senate on March 4th last. "It is to be obtained by the strengthening of our political institutions; by the proper exercise of civil rights; by an honest opposition, and, above all, by the constant respecting of the constitution. It would be even preferable that we should die or hang and that our planters should fail of means of carrying on production than that we should violate the fundamental precepts of the nation, for if these are respected the republic will be saved. I do not speak with the voice of a demagogue or of one without means; only yesterday I finished making fifty thousand suels of sugar. I know that our welfare depends solely on respect for the laws which guarantee the citizen."

Probably no better summary of the situation in Cuba to-day could be given than that delivered by Senator Sanguilly, at a banquet tendered him last February, just after he had become secretary of state. In part he said:

"Impoverished by wars and corporations, losing each day the fertile lands which, for lack of association, and through necessity, they have not been able to keep, surrounded by very powerful foreigners who owe their economic pre-eminence to an accumulation of fortuitous circumstances, slowly invaded by irresistible capitalistic companies and audacious syndicates, which daily increase production, yes, but contribute chiefly to the wealth that goes out of the country—the native population is being dislodged from its possessions—many with final ruin—until now there remains to the Cubans only the public offices and their heroic banner, outward and palpable signs of their national existence and sovereignty. In intimate contact with numerous foreigners, some of whom have not yet even learned to love us, while others have not learned even to respect us, and in the midst of conditions so unfavorable in every way, we can best employ our efforts in conserving what remains to us of our lands,

in earning respect, and, if possible, the affection of those living with us; above all, in procuring the maintenance of moral and material peace in such exemplary purity of administration that no one shall, even in diabolical night-mare, conceive the criminal idea of overthrowing us, either by traitorous intrigue or by force."

That last sentence sounds a pitiful note and illustrates well the plight of Cuba. Senator Sanguilly is a man of high character and infinitely greater integrity than those associated with him in the Gomez cabinet. The president was bitterly criticized for entrusting him with the State portfolio, because of his outspoken opposition to the policy pursued by the United States toward Cuba.

The greatest sugar crop ever produced on the island has just been gathered and marketed. This naturally brought a great deal of money into the island, and it was generally believed that the consequent prosperity would postpone the day of reckoning for Gomez and his party. This day cannot long be deferred, however, because the increased wealth went into the pockets of the planter and the owner of the crop, not to the laborer. And even if some of it did, the lottery would soon have corralled it.

Referring to the situation, "La Lucha," edited and owned by A. San Miguel, associate of Frank Steinhardt and erstwhile supporter of Gomez, says:

"There is no need of discussing the situation with pessimistic views. Let us consider with cold reason, analyzing the causes and observing all of the phenomena. Just after making the greatest sugar crop in the history of Cuba, for which the planters have received almost fabulous prices, money is very tight. The planters are holding their profits; this is abnormal. A catch (trap), such as that just marketed, following upon another excellent crop, ought to be a great stimulus to economic activity. Instead of the general paralysis to be noted. The lack of confidence is the sole explanation; that cannot be denied, and it behooves us to ascertain to what cause this lack of confidence is due. Is it that the country has no confidence in the government?"

Even so. And what a desperate effort President Gomez has made recently to inspire the confidence of those who elected him to office, under the auspices of Provisional Governor Magoon, ably controlled by Frank Steinhardt! He has subsidized most of the newspapers of Havana and thereby succeeded in forestalling a certain amount of criticism, though the publishers who have declined to receive \$1,000 per month out of the sanitary and other government funds have scored him rather freely.

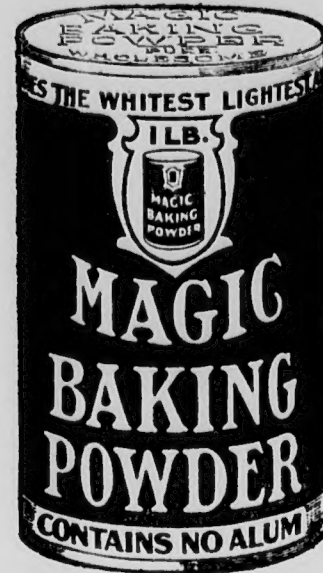
**A Pill for Brain Workers**—The man who works with his brains is more liable to derangement of the digestive system than the man who works with his hands, because the one calls upon his nervous energy while the other applies only his muscular strength. Brain fog begets irregularities of the stomach and liver, and the best remedy that can be used is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are specially compounded for such cases and all those who use them can certify to their superior power.

TALK  
No. 1

# MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Does not contain Alum

Canada will some day stop by legislation the use of alum in baking powder. Alum powders injure digestion. Great Britain already prohibits alum in foods.



Made in Canada

Be sure of purity—insist on MAGIC  
E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

FREE COOK BOOK

If you have not received a copy of Magic Cook Book, send name and address on postal card and this valuable little book will be mailed free of charge.

MAGIC is better than any food law requires.

MAGIC insures healthful, wholesome food. Brings success to you in baking light, flaky biscuits, cake and pastry.

NO  
ALUM

MAGIC is a medium priced baking powder and the only well-known one made in Canada that does NOT contain alum.

Full Pound Cans, 25c.

He has travelled the length and breadth of the island and has caused to be printed in the subsidized journals lengthy notices of the alleged enthusiasm displayed by the populace in all the towns he has visited, whereas the receptions actually accorded him were as a rule anything but cordial.

It is related that President Gomez ordered his secretary of war to inquire what the cost of a gunboat would be, so ashamed was he of having to send to the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York last fall a yacht, formerly owned by a rich Bostonian, as the representative of the Cuban Navy! Several letters were written and the one which reached a Massachusetts ship-

building concern was taken seriously. That company promptly undertook to find out what competition was likely to be encountered, and is said to have discovered that two big mail order houses in Chicago had been asked for prices.

After all, it is hard to take seriously children whom we, ourselves children at the colonial business, have not yet taught to walk.

**It Will Prevent Ulcerated Throat**—At the first symptoms of sore throat, which presages ulceration and inflammation, take a spoonful of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Add a little sugar to it to make it palatable. It will allay the irritation and prevent the ulceration and swelling that are so painful. Those who were periodically subject to quinsy have thus made themselves immune to attack.

## Ten Sound Reasons Why You Should Buy

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### Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

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1. **Guaranteed by the largest Wholesale Drug Firm in America**—

the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.

2. **Made of Purest Ingredients**—

every ounce of which has passed rigid tests for strength and purity.

3. **Compounded by Expert Chemists**—

legally qualified to dispense prescriptions.

4. **Made according to Proven Formulae**—

tested for years for safety and efficiency.

5. **Not "Cure-Alls"**—

but specific prescriptions for particular ailments.

6. **Non-Secret**—

We will furnish to any physician or druggist, on request, a list of the ingredients in any Na-Dru-Co preparation. Ask your druggist.

7. **A Complete Trade-marked Line**—

Including practically every Toilet or Medicinal preparation you ever need.

8. **Made in Canada**—

by Canadians—for Canadians' benefit.

9. **On Sale Throughout Canada**—

If your druggist hasn't the particular Na-Dru-Co article you need, he can get it within 2 days.

10. **A "Money Back" Proposition**—

If any Na-Dru-Co preparation is unsatisfactory we will gladly refund your money.



**Na-Dru-Co Headache Wafers**—

Stop a headache in 30 minutes. Contain no harmful drug.

**Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets**—

Cure your stomach—heartburn—flatulence—indigestion—chronic dyspepsia.

**Na-Dru-Co Laxatives**—

Act without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed.

**Na-Dru-Co Baby Tablets**—

Relieve Baby's ills. Especially valuable during teething.

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Wholesale Branches at:

Halifax—St. John—Montreal—Ottawa—Kingston—Toronto—Hamilton—London—Winnipeg—Regina—Calgary—Nelson—Vancouver—Victoria.



## Canada Fifty Years Old

What Our Country Has Accomplished in the Past Fifty Years

On the 1st of July, 1917, the Dominion of Canada was fifty years of age. The Confederation was formed in 1867, and went into effect on the 1st of July of that year. Previous to that time the areas that now make up Canada had been scattered British colonies, or territory totally unoccupied. In 1867, however, the four eastern provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario—formed a confederation under one government with the capital at Ottawa, Ontario. Other provinces have joined the Confederation from time to time, until now the Dominion stretches from coast to coast, and comprises nine provinces, the North-West Territories and the Yukon Territory. The total area is 3,729,665 square miles, which is just about 112,000 square miles larger than the United States, including Alaska.

The development of Canada during this short period of fifty years has been remarkable. Agricultural exports have increased from \$13,000,000 to \$250,000,000; paid up bank capital has increased from \$30,000,000 to \$112,000,000; bank deposits have increased from \$37,000,000 to \$1,237,000,000; loans to the public have increased from \$52,000,000 to \$843,000,000. The value of Canada's fishery products at the time of confederation was \$6,577,000; it is now \$36,000,000. Canada's fisheries have produced over a billion dollars worth of fish since 1870.

The revenue of the Canadian government for the first year after confederation was \$13,688,000; last year it was \$232,000,000. Customs collected on imports into Canada in 1867 amounted to \$8,936,000; in 1916 to \$134,000,000.

Mining production has increased from \$10,000,000 in 1871 to \$170,000,000 in 1915, although only the fringe of the country's mineral resources have yet been developed. Mining production in Canada has doubled in the last eleven years and the total production since confederation is nearly two billion dollars. Canada supplies over eighty per cent. of the world's nickel output, and about the same of asbestos.

There was little manufacturing activity in 1867, but the manufacturers of the country now pay wages and salaries amounting to over \$60,000,000 a year and produce manufactured articles to the value of \$1,392,500,000 in a single year.

At the time of confederation there were only 2,278 miles of railway in Canada, of which not a single mile was west of Lake Superior. The railway mileage of the Dominion now exceeds 37,000 miles. Canada has more railway mileage per capita than any other country, and a large proportion of this mileage is in the western provinces.

Telephones were unknown in 1867; today Canada has a telephone for every fifteen inhabitants. There are 1,592 telephone companies, with a mileage of 1,600,000, and over \$75,000,000 of capital invested.

Canada's foreign trade in 1867 was \$131,000,000; in 1916 it was \$2,249,000. In proportion to population, Canada does two and a half times as much foreign trade as the United States.

Western Canada was unknown in 1867, except to trappers and traders and a very few adventurous settlers. Now it is one of the greatest grain growing and stock areas in the world, although its development may even yet hardly be said to have commenced. In the ten years from 1901 to 1911 the population of Western Canada has increased 170 per cent.

All these things have been accomplished in the last fifty years. To speculate on what the next fifty years will bring forth is, of course, speculation, but it can hardly be doubted that Canada's development in that period will be very much greater than in the half century just completed. The vast material resources of the country—chief of which is agriculture—are as yet relatively undeveloped. In the province of Alberta, for instance, only about four per cent. of the arable land is under cultivation, and in other provinces vast areas still await the husbandman. The war has laid emphasis upon the vital necessity of the development of the agricultural resources of any people, and it seems certain that Canada's development along that line will outrun any forecast that can at present be made. It is one of the few countries which still offer fertile lands on terms within the reach of the settler of limited means, and located in a country with democratic self-government and a climate acceptable to the white race. With this agricultural development must come a corresponding development in industries, commerce, intellectual life and all that goes to the making of a great nation.

"You say you want a job in this office? Well, what can you do?"  
"Nothing."  
"Why didn't you apply sooner? All those high-salaried positions have been taken long ago."—Judge.

## Thrilling Drama Of The Air

German Officer Was Cast Out of Aeroplane

The story of a thrilling drama in the air which took place over the French lines at Charmontois is told by Adjutant Casale. When he brought down his eighth German aeroplane Casale had a Sergeant Legendre with him as his gunner. The French machine was on patrol duty at a great height, when the pilot observed a German machine of the latest type about 4,500 yards up, trying to pass over the French lines.

The Frenchman rose to him, and a battle began. The French gunner placed a bullet in the German's radiator, which stopped the motor, while other shots wounded the German gunner, and the machine plunged downwards. When the enemy machine was 600 feet above Charmontois the onlookers were startled to see a body thrown from the machine. The aeroplane continued to drop like a stone, but fell among some trees, which broke its fall.

A few seconds later the French airman planed down, and found the German pilot, named Haspel, unhurt, who explained the tragedy following with the following story in which he played a leading role:

"When our radiator was hit," he said, "I tried to turn and plane down into our own lines, but my comrade, Lieutenant Schultz, wanted me to hurry down so that he could have his injuries dressed. When I refused, he told me he was my superior, and that I should be punished if I did not obey him. I replied that the pilot was master, and that my duty was to save my machine.

"Lieutenant Schultz, despite his pain, rose in his seat and struck me. I warded off his blows as best I could, and then the lieutenant tried to strangle me. I determined that if I could not prevent myself being dashed to death, I would not allow myself to be assassinated by my passenger. The machine was now dashing earthwards, and I rose and drew the lieutenant towards me, gripped him round the middle, and threw him overboard."

## The Food Problem

Serious Condition of Affairs With Regard to Food Supply

Herbert C. Hoover, food controller for the United States, has said recently: "The war will probably last another year, and we shall have all we can do to supply the necessary food to carry our allies through with their full fighting stamina."

No one will charge that there is anything of the alarmist about a moderately worded utterance such as the above, and yet behind that sentence there lies a serious condition of affairs with regard to the food supply to which any individual would be extremely foolish to close the eyes of his intelligence.

The grain crop of the Argentine republic was a failure this year, and that country, which ordinarily exports huge quantities of grain, has placed an embargo on exportation in order to prevent a local famine.

The official report of the United States Department of Agriculture reported on April 1 that the fall wheat crop is the poorest ever recorded, and predicted a shortage of 244,000,000 bushels, as compared with the crop of 1915.

The International Institute of Agriculture—maintained by forty governments—reported officially on March 31 last, that the food grains of the world showed a shortage of 150,000,000 bushels below the amount necessary to feed the world until August, 1917. Hence, if some countries have sufficient, it follows that others must be suffering famine, and we accordingly read that people are starving in Serbia, Poland, Belgium, Syria and in other quarters of the globe.

France, England and Italy in normal times obtain their bread stuffs from Russia, Roumania and Bulgaria. With these sources closed, the position is critical, and it is for the overseas dominions of Great Britain to avert a calamity.

In this connection not only must the civilian population of these countries be fed, but it is even more important to remember that there are approximately forty million men now on active service while twenty million men and women are supporting them by serving in other war activities.

## The Goal

Mr. Lloyd George used the strongest possible language, but any milder language would have been an understatement and therefore an untruth, when he said at Glasgow that if the war ended before the aims of the allies were fully achieved "it will be the greatest disaster that has ever befallen mankind." The aims of the allies are to defeat Germany thoroughly, and to deprive her of the power of renewing over and over again the attack she made on the world three years ago.—New York Times.

## Compliments

Gruff Bachelor (in restaurant)—I am glad to see your baby has kept still at last, madam.

Mother—Yes, sir. You are the only thing that has pleased him since he saw the animals at the zoo.—Life.

## Improved Roads Are Good Investment

Every Penny Spent Brings Out Full Value in Benefit to All

Road building must continue, war or no war. If we hope to win the war—and win it we must—we must build roads. If we want to reap the full benefits of the peace to follow the war we must build roads.

The slogan "business as usual" has provoked much controversy since it was suggested, and some very strong arguments have been made both for and against it. Every one of the arguments for it holds true for "road building as usual." None of those on the other side are valid.

While the war lasts—whether that period is to be measured in weeks, months or years—we must continue to build new roads and maintain old roads, not upon the scale we have worked in the past, but on a bigger scale.

We must increase our food supply and because that is as much of a problem of distribution as of production, we must have more roads and better roads. It will profit us nothing to raise bumper crops if we cannot market them.

We must neglect no phase of military preparedness, and as has been demonstrated time and again in Europe in the last two and a half years, an adequate system of improved roads is one of the greatest military assets a country can have. Except for the improved roads of France, Paris would long ago have been occupied by the Germans and the great drive the allies are now commencing would have small chance of success.

No false ideas of economy should be allowed to even temporarily check activity in road work in this country during the coming season. Often the surest way to save two dollars is to spend one, and just at present that principle can be applied most advantageously to road construction and maintenance. We need good roads today as we never needed them before and no one can say how badly we may need them tomorrow.

Every penny put into honestly performed, intelligently directed road work in Canada this season, is a penny invested in the greatest material asset a country can have in war time or in peace, and is a penny spent for insuring Canada against the uncertainties of the future.

Those having control over road building in this country—in fact, all who are working in this field—should avoid hysteria and settle down to build roads, more roads and better roads.—From Ottawa Journal.

## The Experimental

### Farms Report

Information of Value for the Farmers of Canada

The first volume of the Experimental Farms Report for the year ending March 31, 1916, contains much information of value to the farmers of Canada. At such a time as this when production means so much no farmer can afford to overlook such information as this report contains when it is understood that it is available for the asking. It represents the work accomplished on the Central Farm at Ottawa and the fifteen branch farms and stations distributed over Canada. Volume I contains the report of the director, which is a general review of the work accomplished, also the reports of the Divisions of Chemistry, Field Husbandry and Animal Husbandry. Volume 2, not yet ready for distribution, will contain the reports of the Divisions of Horticulture, Cereals, Botany, Bees, Forage Plants, Poultry, Tobacco, Illustration Stations and Extension and Publicity.

An interesting statement appears in the report of the director, which deals with the cost of growing certain crops, as follows: Mangels, \$1.55 a ton; ensilage corn, \$1.45 a ton; oats, 19.39 cents a bushel and hay \$5.00 a ton. The system of farming represented in these experiments is explained in the report. It is also shown as a result of seven year's experiments that in fertilizing the soil a distinct advantage is shown in the use of barnyard manure alone over commercial fertilizer alone. The experiments suggest the possibility of combining the two profitably when barnyard manure is scarce or high priced. Referring to new strains of grain being produced it is stated that hullless and beardless barleys are receiving close attention with the promise of some exceptional results. Earlier and more productive varieties are being sought for, while new strains of oats, peas, beans, buckwheat and flax, are being treated. These are but examples of the character of the information contained in the 598 pages of this first volume that can be received, without cost, on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

## Britain Buys Australian Wool

The new Australian wool clip has been sold to the British government on the same terms as last year.

## Very Delicate

"Is your husband subject to draft?"  
"Yes, indeed; he catches cold at the slightest thing."—Detroit Free Press.

## The War's Greatest Result

Mr. Balfour Expresses Independence Day Sentiment of Britain

"The whole world," said Mr. Balfour, "has for 147 years, which elapsed since the Declaration of Independence, watched with admiration and witnessed the greatest expansion in population, wealth, power and material and spiritual resources in the history of any nation. We of the British nation regard this expansion with pride born of the fact that the thirteen colonies were British and that it was the British wars with Spain, Holland and France which gave the thirteen colonies the opportunity to develop into a great country without European interference.

"We cannot look back on the separation of England and the United States as one of our political successes. No doubt something could be said for those on our side who fought for unity—that is, the cause to which Americans themselves sacrificed rivers of blood. The mistake we made was in supposing unity possible without common freedom. All I can say in excuse of my forefathers is that, utterly defective as our colonial policy was, it was far ahead of that of any other country. Profoundly as we misconceived relations which could bind the colonies and the mother country we miscalculated less than any other imperial mother.

"We have just been celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Canadian union. There is a great difference between fifty years and a hundred and fifty. It took us a long time to learn that if you want to make an empire of the Anglo-Saxon race you must found it on terms of absolute equality.

"It is impossible to dwell upon how many ills would have been spared if in 1776 those who preceded us could have seen the true path of political wisdom and the people of a hundred millions and infinite resources never separated from us. If it could only have been a friendly separation, it would have been an infinite gain, if there could have been no sting and no soreness of defeat or victory between us, but if I rightly read the signs of the times a truer perspective is now being recognized.

"I do not grudge the glories of Washington and his soldiers. I have no tears for British defeat which ended in the triumphant establishment of the American Republic. My only regret is that memory should carry any trace of bitterness. Surely there is none on our side. In true perspective the past should not interfere with the continuity of history and the considerations binding us together which century by century must bind us closer.

"Hitherto battles in America have been between people of the same speech and same feelings. Henceforth we shall find a new sphere of action binding us together in a world task. We are united in a great struggle against power which seeks to destroy the roots wherefrom we derive all our strength. Are we not bound thus forever and shall not our descendants say that the greatest result of the world war was the bringing together in a common purpose and understanding the sundry branches of the English-speaking race?"

## Hanover and England

Crown Freed From Teuton Connection 80 Years Ago

Just eighty years ago the English crown was freed from the unfortunate entanglement with Hanover, which had lasted nearly 123 years, departing, as it came, upon a question of women's rights. On August 1, 1714, the Elector of Hanover ascended the throne as George I., because he was the nearest Protestant descendant of James I., through two feminine links. Our Hanoverian kings regarded Great Britain as a mere appanage of their German territory, which was overrun by Prussia and France in turn during the Napoleonic wars, and was, as a solace erected into a kingdom by the diplomatists at Vienna. All the while they had a keen eye to the British exchequer as a milk cow, and on the accession of Queen Victoria, who was unfortunately not ruled worthy to succeed as a German potentate, it was widely believed that the Duke of Cumberland, to whom Hanover then fell as the eldest surviving son of George II., was by no means content. It was on record that the Duke of Wellington—to the army the Kitchen of his day—was keenly on the watch against any Hunnish attempt to thrust its young heir aside. His son was despoiled by Prussia in 1886.

## Peppered With Shrap.

The dry humor of the seasoned soldier shone in the talk that a doctor writes he had with a regular on his way from the trench to the base hospital:

"Eight years I've served, going on for nine," he said. "I was in India a good bit of the time, but I was at home when the war came on. Oh, yes, we were among the first lot, in the Mons retreat, at the Marne, the Aisne, the Somme and this last stunt. This is my third time home with wounds, and it don't look as if it's going to be my last either, though they've made a puka mess of me this time. They've fairly peppered me with shrap."

## In Wild Dobrudia

A Lonely Land That Has Never Been Civilized

Now we are in the Dobrudja, (which means "good pasture"), the name given to the wild, rolling, God-forsaken plain, which lies on the right of the river opposite the equally lonely and deserted Baragan steppe. Between these two vast stretches of open country the Danube winds and curves, sometimes shallow, sometimes deep, around sprawling, marshy islands, the two largest of which measure respectively fifty and forty miles in length and about ten miles in breadth.

It is difficult to describe utter emptiness, utter loneliness. All the objects and scenes and life with which one has become familiar on the voyage now vanish. The boating mills, the white villages, the bright costumes, the sounds and sights of human activity are no more to be seen or heard. The East and the atmosphere of the East holds this land in thrall. The political and military power of Islam may have retreated, but its ideals and doctrines remain, and the very air of the Dobrudja brings supineness, fatalism, a belief in the uselessness of combating anything, especially the silent, irresistible forces of Nature, the will of a passionless, remorseless Deity.

Along the muddy, sunken river banks the rushes and stunted willows are a brilliant green, and on the islands, glowing in great vivid patches behind the rushes, low scrub and tamarisk, there are wonderful flowers—melilot, the sweet-scented clover, convolvulus, wild roses, blue veronica, chicory, snap-dragons. Up and down stream go tow-boats and lighters and sailing vessels, manned by brightly-clad Turks, Roumanians or Greeks. Here and there one of these ships may be seen stuck high and dry on a muddy reef, a derelict, driven to destruction by one of the sudden violent squalls so common on the lower Danube. But it is not the things near at hand which attract and rivet the attention; it is the vast, limitless solitudes beyond which seem to cast a spell upon the traveler. Look there to the left across the rising grassy desert of the Baragan. Farched under the burning summer sun the steppe drifts and rolls away, away far as eye can reach. The soil is yellow, and the whole landscape is touched by the same dead, dull hue. Out there is a desert, a desert whose monotony is broken only by a few yellow roads, or tracks, where the saffron dust lies a foot deep, to the far blinding, choking clouds with the passing of every wandering bull-cow cavanar, or sheep and swineherd. Sometimes the grass gives place to maize, but both grass and maize are yellow—yellow grass covering a boundless, undulating, melancholy desert. Here and there, at rare intervals are villages, or rather clusters of rude, clay, wattle-roofed huts surrounded by tall, decrepit, wattle fences. Summer may be terrible here, but winter is still more awful when the snow covers the face of the earth, when the fierce Russian wind sweeps by with hurricane force, leaving men and beasts frozen stark in death; when the wolves muster to satisfy their hunger and the ravens croak over the icy fields. Civilization cannot tame the Dobrudja; civilization may bring railways and bridges, but the homes and thoughts and customs of the inhabitants are not more civilized today than they were in the days of the Roman conquest.

## Pushing Work On Air Fleets

Canada Will Play Large Part in Great Program Under Consideration by Home Gov't.

The London Daily Mail publishes a general outline of construction, which that journal declares will be organized before long on a scale commensurate with production after Lloyd George's campaign two years ago. It says there will be a vast concentration of energy for this purpose, a process of amalgamation, of securing large works and employing thousands instead of hundreds.

The board, says the Mail, spent the last few weeks in eliminating inferior designs, searching for materials, and placing contracts for supplies for two years ahead. Meanwhile it is maintaining supplies of airplanes on every front. Nothing has been heard outside of this great task, which is now successfully accomplished.

So vast are the requirements of our air fleet that a whole year's output of Honduras mahogany is insufficient for the requirements of this great effort.

The United States and Canada will take an important part in the supply of raw material. The only doubt is whether the man power of this country is equal to the task.

## Nicholas II. Private

It is not generally known that, in his younger days, the ex-czar of Russia, served his period of service in the Russian army as a common soldier. He submitted to all the restrictions placed on an ordinary private, saluted his officers and carrying his full equipment with the rest. On the regimental roll he figured as "Private Nicholas Romanoff, of the Orthodox faith, coming from Tsarskoe Selo."



# CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

## The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED  
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

They went upstairs, in the dusk, by a steep staircase, closed at the head and foot by doors. They emerged into the darkness of the staircase into an upper corridor, from the windows of which they saw only the mist. The high wall surrounding the farm standing shut out nearly all the world. But it was lighter in the corridor, and the rainy sky seemed to be breaking up into a stormy afterglow.

Upstairs there were four rooms: three small and bare, and with just enough room for a narrow iron bed and a washstand. A shelf, jutting out from the walls, was evidently intended to be used as a dressing table, since above each hung a square mirror in a bamboo frame. Pegs along the walls were all there was in the way of wardrobe accommodation.

Kate Bartlett looked into each of the little rooms, closed the door, and went on. Opening the fourth door, she paused.

"This will be for you and me, my lamb," she said, and stood back to allow Dolly to pass.

The fourth room had two windows—one looking out of the gable end of the house, overlooking a garden, full of weeds with a few giant cabbage stalks among them; the other overlooking the courtyard below. The luxury of the room after the others was startling. There was a square four-poster bed of satin wood and gilding. It was draped with curtains of rose-colored damask. There was a gilt couch covered with the same damask, and chairs gilt and rose-colored stood about on a rose-colored carpet.

The bed stood in an alcove; and the room was furnished very much as a sitting room; mirrors on the wall with candle brackets attached to them; there was a console table of the First Empire, a spindle-shanked desk, by the wall; a minute bookcase in the corner showed the backs of gaily-bound books.

An amazing room to find in a place of the sort; but Mrs. Bartlett did not seem surprised. She went across the room and opened a door on the opposite side. It led into a dressing room lit only by a half-moon window, high up. There were the arrangements for washing: the dressing table, with its top of rouge marble and its delicate chum. A few feminine trifles were on the dressing table—a scent bottle, a cut glass powder box. On the floor lay a scrap of blue ribbon, such ribbon as might have tied a chocolate box.

She looked about and her face was terrible, as though she saw something not to be spoken of. She picked up the blue ribbon between her fingers and thumb, holding it away from her, as though it were poisonous.

"It smells of musk," she said. "The whole place smells of it. It is a hateful smell."

"Yes," said Dolly, in a low voice, "it makes me feel faint. The windows are all shut."

Kate Bartlett pushed at a window. She could not move it; it was nailed down. An attempt to open it at the top was more successful. It came down a few inches, letting the wet air into the room.

"Everything is damp, I daresay," she said, going over and beginning to stir the bed, which was covered with a rose silk eiderdown. "I'll light a fire. I see there is one set in the grate; but goodness how long it is there, and the sticks mouldy with damp. Stay where you are, my pet child, while I run down and look for some kindling wood. Yet I wouldn't say there wasn't someone to look after this and air it, else it would be worse than it is."

She went downstairs, found the living room empty, but the fire already lit and the kettle on. She took a handful of the kindling wood which lay inside the fender, and a box of matches, and returned to the bedroom where Dolly was sitting on the sofa, making no attempt to take off her outdoor things.

"I don't like this place, Kate," she said, with a shiver. "I keep looking over my shoulder thinking there is someone there. The air is very cold, is it not? And suffocating as well."

"I'll have the fire lit up in a few minutes. Be patient a little, my honey, and you'll see how your old

Kate will drive the ghosts out with a good warm fire. They'll have no power over us, for we belong to God."

She was down on her knees, blowing the kindling wood to a flame, making a bellows of her breath. The fuel in the grate was damp, and it took some time and pains to make it catch, but at last it caught. A flame sprang up, sending its golden tongue into the grey and shadowy room, driving a whole troop of queer knocking sprites before it.

Dolly came to her side. "Oh Kate," she said, "why am I here? What can Mr. Meyrick be thinking about us? The suspense will kill him. Why did you let that man take me away to this horrible place—that horrible man? What is the meaning of it all?"

"Don't blame me, my dearie," said the woman humbly. "I followed as fast as I could. No harm will befall you when I'm with you. I'll never let you out of my sight, I promise you, till we get away back to England and the Squire. Sure, I didn't know what to do. I could have called in the police; I thought of going to the captain on the boat; there were plenty of English people on the streets today. My poor thoughts were all in a tangle and a trouble. I felt I must get you back quietly, my own way, so that people won't be given the chance of talking."

"Oh," said the girl slowly, with a bewildered movement of her hands to her forehead, "they might think I went of my own free will! How could they, seeing what Mr. Meyrick is? No girl would want to leave him, would they, Kate?"

"They would not, acubla. But we won't give the bad people a chance of talking. We'll steal back quietly as we came. I'll get a note out to Mr. Meyrick to let him know where we are. He'll come to us if we can't get out ourselves. You're not afraid of him, surely, jewel?"

"No, indeed," said the girl, with sudden fervor. "I am not at all afraid of him. I trust him too completely. He would be dreadfully sorry for us."

"Ah, that's right, that's right! He is a good man, and no mistake. If many men were like him earth would be a heaven for poor women, where often enough now 'tis hell. He knows how to be good to a woman, God bless him!"

The fire burned up brightly, while Mrs. Bartlett went and stripped the bed of its bedclothes, setting them to air before the fire. Afterwards she went downstairs and found tea set out on the table and the kettle boiling. No sign of Cooper anywhere. He must have gone in search of the things they would need.

She made the tea, brought a cup to Dolly, and coaxed her to drink it. The girl by this time looked terribly fatigued. When the bed was made she was induced to go to bed, while she protested that she wanted to escape now, tonight, to get to where there were English people, and put herself under their protection. The dark was by this time in the room.

Kate Bartlett soothed her as she would a tired child. Sure, what would they be doing this time of the night, in the mist and the darkness? 'Tis maybe going over the cliffs they would be, Miss Dolly was to sleep and be rested before tomorrow. Tomorrow she would see what would happen. The Squire was not going to be in pain longer than Kate could help.

Having ascertained that Dolly slept, she went out of the room, taking the tray with her. The key was in the door. She locked the door and put the key in her pocket. She went downstairs. The lamp had been lit, but it spluttered and showed signs of going out. She found a couple of candles in the scones before a gilt mirror, lit them, and the room was faintly illuminated. She found another candle in a china candlestick, and by its help she explored the kitchen and the scullery, which last opened into a shabby, overgrown garden.

She peered out, opening the hall-glass door. Everything was wet. She could see the tall stalks of dead hollyhocks shaking in the wind. Not cheerful. She shivered a little as she closed the door and bolted it. The place depressed her. She had been keyed up to do what she had done. Now she was frightened. She almost wished she had spoken to the gendarmes at the station; that she had sent a message to the Consul. But—after all, she knew what it was had withheld her—not the reason she had given to Dolly Egerton, though that she persuaded herself, had counted with her in taking the course she had taken.

(To Be Continued.)

"I am afraid this high cost of living is going to introduce another invention in the average kitchen."

"What is that?"

"The foodless cooker."—Baltimore American.

## Glory Of The Prairie

The Splendor of a Western Sunset Is Described

A band of cloud bars the horizon to the sinking sun. It hangs a flattened arch imminent over the prairie. Yet so soft and luminous are its gray-blue folds, so fantastic are the shapes it takes and holds and loses, that the imagination is more bent on the weavings of its shuttle than on the glory that lies dimmed but just behind.

The texture is of those dry things women wear to the theatre; fluffy as down and yet clinging to a certain definite line of beauty. Grotesque shapes emerge, shadow themselves a brief moment against the western glow, and dissolve into murky void. Here is Aurora speeding her chariot; and close behind follows a monster of a prehistoric age, crawling upon its belly across the emblazoned sky and thrusting out a devouring tongue of flame. Buffalo and beaver, Indians waving tomahawks, trailing daschunds, coffee pots and elevators—all these things are to be seen this wonderful night staged upon the western sky.

But of a sudden and framed by this pagan fantasy, the sun illuminates the arch between cloud and skyline. Vivid in that golden haze stand out two tiny cloudlets, two glowing marionettes upon the earthy stage—or, if you will, the cherubim and seraphim guarding the holy place of the sun's decline.

No mountain scenery, no rocky gorge, no famed approach of the tourist, can vie with this splendor of prairie sunset. Sea horizons alone compare; but these lack in their glittering and corrugated expanse the melting shadows of the prairie, and the grave unhidden face it turns to heaven.

Ah! is it not because we now must bid our prairie a tender adieu that we have for her in this her vestal hour a choking rush of love and devotion?

For see—already little pines, emulant in their serried ranks of the wheat fields that lie at their feet, encroach upon our vision. Already the immemorial rock thrusts shoulders pink and gray through the sward. On either side the rail track the dark fringe deepens; and only back there behind us, in the narrow vista cut by man, still dominates the unbroken line of the prairie.

Athwart it there still hangs a band of sunset cloud, now etched in space as the steel bridge of the railway engineer.

As we rush eastward, night with long strides advances upon us. Behind pales the prairie sunset.

Kindly night draws her veil over the little lakes we traverse—over their dark pools and hidden mysteries. Girl in their sombre pines, here and there they are lit by the resolute cloud.

But the prairie lies far behind, and over westward over its grave face flames the setting sun.—Free Press.

## Agricultural Knowledge

New Catalogue Issued of Dept. of Agriculture Publications

An entirely new catalogue is ready for circulation of the publications issued in the last few years by the Dominion department of agriculture. There are 317 listed, of which 31 are devoted to the dairy, butter making, cheese making, cold storage, cow testing, etc.; 64 to the cultivation of field crops, grains, grasses, vegetables, flax and tobacco; 37 to insect and plant diseases; 51 to live stock and everything appertaining thereto; 19 to apples and fruits generally; 24 to gardening, fruit, flower and vegetable, home and school; 33 to poultry, raising, keeping, housing, feeding and marketing, candling, preservation and production and shipping eggs; and 42 to miscellaneous subjects, seasonal hints, cold storage, bees, honey production, soil fertility, maple sugar production, manures and fertilizers, farm machinery, forestry, and the way book of 1915 and 1916, The Agricultural Gazette, The Agricultural Instruction Act and so on. The catalogue will be sent without charge on application being made to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

## Canada's Glory

In all the trials and sufferings of the war it is a source of constant consolation and pride to the people of this country that the states of Great Britain and their soldiers have shown such unflinching determination and valor in the struggle. We will know the bitter sacrifices which Canada has made. The Ypres salient and Vimy Ridge have been watered with her best blood, as with ours. In death, as through all the years of their state's existence, her sons have been at our side. And we are grateful to them and to her.—London Daily Mail.

## Canadian Eggs

Gain In Britain

One Reason Why Prices Are Advanced on the Home Market

One of the very obvious reasons why the price of eggs has been increasingly high in Canada since the outbreak of war three years ago is that instead of keeping all her eggs at home, as was practically the case in 1914, Canada has been exporting large consignments of eggs to England. Formerly Great Britain got fifty per cent. of her eggs from Russia, but that source of supply was almost completely cut off, and the void has been filled as far as possible by eggs from Canada and the United States. Today Canadian eggs occupy a strong position in the British market. The question which the Canadian trade commissioner in Liverpool now asks is whether or not Canada can hold her greatly extended egg trade in the United Kingdom.

He points out that "during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war imports of Canadian eggs, which had formerly been well known on the British market, fell to negligible quantities, the board of trade returns noting only 14,700 great hundreds (of 120 eggs) in 1911, none at all in 1912, and 1,950 in 1913. Home requirements had so greatly increased, that Canada had become a large importer of eggs, and the total output was readily absorbed at satisfactory prices. At the same time the increasing competition of continental sources of supply on the overseas market, favored, as they were, by steadily growing efficiency in organization for collecting, packing, grading, storing and marketing, lower production costs, and by a natural advantage of geographical situation, had brought prices to a level that ceased to hold out special attractions to the shipper."

"The war had an immediate effect upon these supplies, the total imports dropping from 21,579,950 great hundreds in 1913 to 17,904,805 in 1914, 10,246,926 in 1915 and 6,606,411 in 1916. Russian eggs in particular, which had furnished over fifty per cent. of the total in 1913 dropped from 11,454,277 great hundreds in 1913 to 6,870,827 in 1914; 3,074,156 in 1915 and 734,525 or eleven per cent. of the total in 1916. This decrease in supplies from the continent resulted naturally, in producing high prices and a strong demand for transatlantic eggs, and the greatly increased production of Canadian eggs has enabled our shippers to take full advantage of the situation. In 1914 Canadian egg imports into this country were 461,173 great hundreds, in 1915, 916,326 and in 1916, 1,431,778.

"Considerable complaint was made of the pack of eggs sent forward in 1914, and the resulting condition in which the product reached the market. These initial disadvantages, however, have been largely overcome by the shippers and at the present time Canadian eggs occupy a very satisfactory position in the eyes of the trade. They are very attractively packed, clean and of the desired color, of good size and weight, and while they must necessarily rank below Danish and Irish fresh eggs, they are generally superior to all but the best grades of Russian eggs, especially as regards size and appearance. They always command a premium of from one to two shillings per case over American eggs."

## Better Things

Let it be said once for all that it is better for both body and soul to be obliged to go hungry sometimes than to be full always; it is wholesomer to be weary frequently from hard work than to keep on a dead level of comfort, or to know weariness only from the spinning dance and the daily pleasure; it is cleaner to be dusty and bathed in the dust and sweat of battle than to be so sheltered as not to know the meaning of a hand-to-hand conflict with a real problem or fierce temptation; it is grander to break the shackles of exclusiveness and walk free in the dingy city of social unpopularity than to be the idol of men and women who do not count for, but rather against, the progress of the race.—Bishop Brent.

## Indian Funeral Impressive Sight

One of the most remarkable burial services ever held on an European battlefield is described by the captain of a western Ontario battalion. It was that of an Indian killed by a bomb. Sixty Indians, commanded by an Indian lieutenant, attended the funeral. They represented the Mohawk, Onondaga, Cayugas, Mississaugas, Delawares, Iroquois, and Blackfoots. The dead soldier was a Presbyterian and the service was conducted according to the rites of the church.

## Helping Hoover

Save The Food

Six Big Requests Made of the American People

The United States is taking prompt and vigorous steps through its food control committee to get in touch with the people with a view to making the food conservation movement one of individual appeal. To do this the committee is entering into a campaign of national extent urging upon the individual the necessity of co-operation with the efforts the government is making along these lines.

To bring about concerted action every organization member of the chamber of commerce of the United States, is asked—in a war bulletin issued by the national chamber committee co-operating with the council of national defense—to get behind Herbert Hoover's six big requests. These are to eat one meatless meal once a day; to eat beef, mutton or pork not more than once a day; to economize in the use of butter; to cut the daily allowance of sugar in tea or coffee or in other ways; to eat more vegetables, fruit and fish; and to urge in the home or the restaurants frequented, the necessity of economy.

However good may be the individual attention, the bulletin declares, these requests are not going to be lived up on any large scale unless men and women take concerted action. To assist in bringing this about every organization member of the chamber is asked to make and follow up among its members the three requests made below of individual members and to send the names of these committees to the national chamber committee, of which Waddill Catehings is chairman. The organizations are asked to promote in any possible way the actual continued observance in each community of the six requests made by Mr. Hoover.

Each individual member is requested:

1. To undertake to live up to the above six requests and to ask his friends and employees to do so.
2. To ask clubs and associations of which he is a member, to appoint a committee to assist in making general the observance of the above six requests.
3. To put into effect other ways and means of making general in his community the observance of the above six requests, advising of anything he is able to do in this respect which might be of assistance in other communities.

All members are asked to inform the committee what they are doing in connection with the requests. Members will then be informed what other organizations are doing, and it is said will receive frequent suggestions of their guidance.

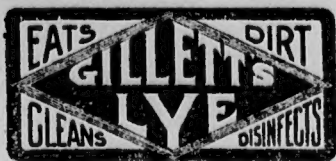
"The important problem of food conservation will not be solved without the concerted and continued co-operation of business men," the bulletin concludes. "The national chamber is bringing this fact to the attention of members at the request of Mr. Hoover, and relies on them for a prompt response. Men who stay at home must help win the war. Here is a chance for every man in the true spirit of American energy to put his individual shoulder to the wheel."

## The Evaporated Apple Industry

Government Bulletin Describes New Process for Evaporating Apples

With the apple picking season close at hand and the large quantities of apples grown in Canada, a more timely bulletin than one on the Evaporated Apple Industry, written by Mr. C. S. McGillivray, chief travelling inspector of fruit and vegetable canneries, and issued by the department of agriculture, Ottawa, could hardly be devised. It speaks of the old time methods when apples were cut into sections and hung up to dry, and then, with many illustrations and drawings, describes in full the progress that has been made in the process, the wholesomeness and nutritive value of the evaporated apple, the implements that can be used, and the structures that are available for manufacturing on a scale of different dimensions. The bulletin remarks that the industry is only in its infancy in Canada, but is of great value and importance and open to extensive development. It gives the results of many experiments and, in short, in plain and explicit language, explains very fully the operations that are necessary to bring the evaporated apple up to the highest standard of commercial excellence, and nutritive value. The bulletin can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.





### Demurrage Rates Greatly Raised

Sir Henry Drayton Says Traffic Must Be Speeded Up

"Traffic must be speeded up, and coal must be got into the country," says Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the board of railway commissioners for Canada, in a judgment just received at the transportation bureau of the board of trade, Montreal, on the question of demurrage. With this object a new set of demurrage rates has been drawn up by the railway commissioners as follows:

First and second day, free; third day, \$1; fourth day, \$2; fifth day \$3; sixth day, \$4; seventh day and all days thereafter, \$5 a day. Suggestively, the judgment says, "This tariff ought to release cars quickly."

The present scale allows for a fixed rate of one dollar a day after the expiration of free time, which varies according to the commodity. The railways' proposal was a rate of \$3 a day after expiration of free time.

### CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded stomach complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### A Moral Victory Also

War Must Be Waged to Prevent a Repetition

From this time onward, Germany will not depend upon physical agencies alone for what it will be glad to consider a tolerable peace. To this end it will do what it can to promote a failure of memory on the part of its enemies. We see in Russia already the results of one such lapse. In the last analysis the cause of the allies and in a special degree the cause of the United States must rest upon their unforgettable detestation of the deliberate villainy which forced this war upon the world and their invincible determination that its end must be such as to prevent its repetition.

Without a moral victory there will be no victory for the nations which Germany pillages and menaces. The more fiercely that truth is set forth in the forum as well as on the field of battle the more complete will be their triumph.—New York World.

### A Loud Watch

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells. Excuse me, it's my watch below.

The Lady—Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!—London Opinion

### Tea and Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN

usually

PICK UP

after they change to the delicious, pure food-drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1173

### Poor Colonizers

German Kultur Does Not Take Well in Poland

Up to some months ago the German press was continually boasting of the great reforming and civilizing work which the fatherland was carrying on in Poland. Recently, however, doubts began to be expressed by some more candid writers as to the effectiveness of German policy. Now the state of affairs has become such that serious alarm has come, even in reactionary circles.

Germany's eyes have evidently been opened to conditions in Poland by the arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, the Polish leader, and former commander of the legion. It is alleged that he was organizing the Polish army for use against the central powers, when occasion offered. In consequence of the arrest all the officers of the legion have resigned, and they also have been imprisoned.

### Relieves Asthma at Little Expense.

Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply you.

### Promote Live Stock Industry

Competitions for Boys and Girls Attracts Great Interest

The Dominion minister of agriculture has invited the assistance of the Canadian Bankers' Association in promoting the live stock industry by means of prizes, to be known as "The Canadian Bankers' Prizes" to be offered at fall fairs throughout Canada in the autumn of this year. The members of the association have responded favorably, and while the prizes will be designed as above, the government is sharing in the cost.

These competitions will afford special opportunities for interesting boys and their parents in the bank as an institution, as well as bringing forcibly before the minds some idea of the importance of live stock. When a great institution like a bank takes a practical interest in the live stock industry of the district, the farm boy will be led to view the matter from a standpoint entirely different from the one to which he has been accustomed.

In districts where beef cattle predominate, it is expected that the Canadian Bankers' Calf Prizes, will be for calves of beef type, and in dairy sections for calves of dairy type. In all cases, the prizes for pigs shall be offered for pigs of bacon type only.

Calves and pigs entered for competition must have been born on or after March 15th, 1917, and must be the property of the exhibitor or the exhibitor's parent or guardian.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1901.

### Roumanian Harvest May Save Germany

Will Supply a Hundred Thousand Carloads of Cereals

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, estimating the world's harvest for the year, says that Roumania after supplying the needs of her home population and of the Austrian and German armies, will be able to send 100,000 carloads of cereals to Germany and Austria-Hungary. The newspaper admits that grain in Germany and Austria-Hungary has suffered from the heat and drought, but considers that the harvest will be an average one except as to barley, which will be poor.

The Neue Freie Presse declares the supply of bread flour and potatoes for the fourth year of the war is assured, although hard times will be experienced until the new flour is put on the market.

### Kipling's Air Prediction

The constitution of an "Aerial Control Board," and the journey of the "Night Mail" through the starry heavens was post-dated even by Mr. Kipling to "2000 A.D." Now, in 1917, mails are being carried through the air, as by the Italians, and active minds are being devoted to all the problems associated with the new wonder—the power to fly at a high speed from one end of the world to another, carrying mails, passengers, or merchandise.—London Daily Telegraph.

"Did you miss your first husband very much?"

"Not until after I married my second."—London Opinion.

# Redpath SUGAR



2 and 5 lb. Cartons—  
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

### This Union Is Good

Union of Democracies in a Common Struggle Means Much

The unfurling of the Stars and Stripes in Europe beside the Union Jack and the Tricolor means more than a vast addition to our military strength, more than Allied victory, more even than a democratic peace. It is an earnest of all these, but it is also a symbol of that union of mind and feeling between the ordered democracies of England, France and the United States, which promises to play the greatest part in moulding the future ideals and the future destinies of the world. This union, as we have more than once insisted, bids fair to rank for ever amongst the greatest historic landmarks in the moral and political history of mankind. It is too large and too near a thing for the boldest amongst us to gauge. In character, in extent, and in duration its results are past finding out. But we know that it is built on all that is best and most solid in the tried and trusted traditions of the three democracies who have combined with most success the blessings of progressive liberty and the blessings of stable order in their national life. We know that the principles in which these traditions have their roots are sacred, and that from them no evil can proceed. We feel that this union is good, and we look forward with eager hopefulness to the realized visions which it foreshadows. Visions, traditions, and principles alike are all incompatible with the elementary dogmas of Prusso-German Kultur and of its daughter, "Militarism."—The London Times.

Minard's Liniment For Sale Everywhere.

### A Necessary Reprisal

Oil Shells are Latest Weapon of Modern Warfare

"The oil shells referred to by correspondents at the front are the latest weapon," says the ordinance man at the Evening Standard. "They are a necessary reprisal forced by diabolical inventions of the German oil drums or canisters. They are constructed in the form of shells, the casings of which are so thin that they burst easily after explosion, the small charge within scattering the flaming contents. They are fired from trench mortars. They are an effective reply to the flamethrower of the Germans, which are merely tanks carried on soldiers' backs and worked by a hand pump, with fire nozzle attachment."

"The newest tanks carry heavier guns," says the Standard, and the recoil often tosses the huge machines about. The crews now are trained to avoid sickness, and it is necessary to get "tank legs."

Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

### Canadians With the Flying Services

The following figures concerning Canadians in the flying services were supplied authoritatively by officers from the Canadians with the Flying Corps: Two hundred and ninety-nine Canadians granted commissions. Officers of Canadian birth in the corps, 93; officers in Naval Air Service from Canada, under arrangement with Admiral Kingmill, 346; officers joined the naval service in Canada, and since transferred to the Flying Corps, 66; granted commissions from the Canadian forces to Naval Air, 80.

### GOOD BLOOD

"Blood will tell." Blotches and blemishes, like murder, will out, unless the blood is kept pure. Its purity is restored and protected by the faithful use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box  
Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box  
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

### Nets Guard English Fleet Twenty-four Million

Movable Traps Devised for Double Purpose Off Orkney Islands

The English fleet is kept in the Orkney islands protected by great steel chains woven in the form of simple nets which are not stationary but movable. If they were anchored so that they could not be moved there is little doubt but that the industrious German commanders would find some way of getting through occasionally, says Popular Science.

The nets covering the grand fleet are stretched out in great arms from the shores of the islands, completely covering the fleet. Various types of enemy vessels have come steaming up to these barriers, though, of course, under water, in the effort to catch the great fleet napping. Whenever a daring commander has attempted such a coup he has always so far, found himself not only nosing against a network of great chains, but when he turned to run has found himself in a circular net and doomed.

The British operations are simple. A sharp lookout, and probably electric lookouts as well, keep the chain operators informed as to what is going on. When an enemy submarine enters the net its presence is soon known and the operators, taking the ends of the chain, draw it together to form a circle. The trap is then sprung.

The British wait until something happens—until the submarine comes cautiously to the surface to look about, for there is nothing else that the commander can do. Once up he has the choice between destruction by shell or surrender, and to the credit of Germans it must be admitted that very often the commander refuses to surrender, hoping that some means of escape may still lie open.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

### A Six-Hour Working Day

An Ideal Condition That Is Worth Striving For

"The humdrum life led by the vast majority of the industrial classes is little understood by those whose homes are cast in pleasant places. I doubt if even those who have been withdrawn from it to face the dangers, excitement, and hardships of the trench and the battle line will care to endure it again."

"The only way in which this dreary, mind-numbing, soul-deadening monotony can be relieved is by the adoption of a six-hour working day. While the mechanical machine would run for twelve hours a day instead of eight, the human machines, if I may use the phrase, would consist of two shifts, each working six hours. I am a great advocate of this."

"I believe—and my belief is based upon practical experience—the human machine could and would do as much in six hours as in eight, except in a few rare industries where exceptional conditions prevail, while the extra hours worked by the mechanical machine would enable such an increased output to be obtained as to ensure the possibility of the same wages being paid to the human machine for six, as are at present paid for eight hours' work. For it is obvious that the mechanical machine, except for a slightly increased cost of coal for steam or driving purposes, will work for twelve hours at much the same cost as it now works for eight, and with but little extra depreciation."

"And the extra hours of leisure could be devoted to mental or physical development, thus fitting the worker for higher things. This ideal may not be attainable at once, but it is worth striving for."—Lord Leverhulme in London (Eng.) Observer.

It appears that once a Westerner, visiting New York, was held up by a footpad with this demand:

"Give me your money or I'll blow out your brains!"

"Blow away," said the man from the West. "You can live in New York without brains, but not without money."—The Lancet.

### Men Fighting

Mightiest Armies World Has Ever Seen Engaged in Conflict

The fighting armies of the belligerents today, according to Sir William Robertson, number twenty-four millions of men. Such a figure as this is impossible of realization, but a few familiar comparisons may help the public to grasp what it means.

If all the people in Greater London, in Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Rome, Vienna and Constantinople were gathered together in one great crowd they would still require the populations of New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester to the very last new-born babe, to come anywhere near the total of the belligerents engaged in this unexampled war.

Supposed it was announced that this army should march along the Thames embankment, ten abreast, at a walking speed of four miles an hour, the spectator who had vowed to see them all pass would have to stand for two solid weeks, night and day, the men never pausing for a moment's rest, but keeping on the seemingly endless tramp.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the system of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed and satisfactory growth assured.

### Hindenburg's Nephew an Inventor

A device for fighting submarines has been placed at the disposal of the United States government by Paul Francis Schlick, a Yale graduate and nephew of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Schlick's mother is Hindenburg's sister.

Schlick has joined the U. S. navy and is now in European waters. Another war invention, the character of which is kept secret, has been offered to Uncle Sam by him.

### Done

Patient—"One thousand dollars! Would you mind itemizing the bill?"

Doctor—"Certainly not. Twenty-five dollars for the operation itself. Five hundred for my reputation, and the remainder because you have the money."—Judge.

## AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides at periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. MCGONIGAL, 8432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.



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# Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

Our car of B. C. Mixed Fruit and Vegetables has arrived direct from the growers, and contains

Italian Prunes Assorted Plums

Peaches (Freestone)

Bartlett Pears No. 1 Apples

Ripe and Green Tomatoes

Hyslop Crab Apples

Pickling Cucumbers Pumpkins

Onions Squash

Quality the best. Prices right.

MAKE YOUR SELECTION NOW

## A. G. STUDER

### The Up-to-date HARNESS SHOP

Everything you need  
in HARNESS and  
HARNESS REPAIRING  
is kept by us.  
GIVE US A CALL

W. J. HILLYARD

### Sinclair Bros.

THE ALL-ROUND  
BLACKSMITH SHOP

Our Specialty:

Light, Fancy and Heavy  
Horseshoeing.

SINCLAIR BROS.,  
Railway St., Didsbury

## Binder Twine

No order too large or too small for us to fill because we have lots on hand.

## Paints

The well known SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Paints and Oils protect your buildings. Let us figure on your requirements.

LUBRICATING OILS

of the best quality. A drop in time saves trouble.

See our line of MILK PAILS--well made, durable.

## W. G. LIESEMER

### P. PALLESEN

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY  
— CALGARY —

To Cream Patrons:

We have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Macdonald, formerly with the Cloverhill Creamery, to manage our Didsbury Branch. Mr. Macdonald knows the business from A to Z and satisfaction is guaranteed each and every cream patron. The business we are enjoying from the Didsbury district is much appreciated and in return we want to give you first-class service.

You will find our local branch manager willing to co-operate with you at all times. Don't forget WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES for your produce at all times. Correct weights and tests guaranteed to each and every patron.

Thanking you for your past favors and hoping to receive a share of your future business, We are, yours truly,

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY,  
DIDSBURY BRANCH.

J. A. MACDONALD, Local Manager,  
Creameries at Calgary, Olds, Camrose, Eckville.

### AROUND THE TOWN

Turkey quotations—N. A. Cook will pay 23c to 25c per lb. dressed.

The Henderson & Farrington orchestra is open for engagements at any time. All the latest music played.

Miss Mary Osmond, who is now teaching at the West Hope school, spent the week end visiting with her parents.

Mrs. Louis Wenzel, of Hanover, Ont., who is here on a visit to relatives, has been on the sick list, but is now recovering.

Williams & Little have had a skylight put in the roof of their store, which greatly improves the light at the rear end of the store.

Lance-Corporal L. C. Coffey, of the Ogdon Convalescent Home, was a visitor with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Osmond over the week end.

Floyd Low, of Carmangay, was visiting with Mr. and Mrs. J. McGhee for a few days last week. Mr. Low is a brother of Mrs. McGhee.

Miss V. Lackner, who has been on a holiday for about two months, spending most of the time in Banff, has returned, and is in residence at the Roseland.

Miss Nora Moore entertained a number of her friends at her home on Friday evening last in honor of Miss Gladys Johnson, of Olds, who was paying her a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Westland, of Innisfail, motored to Didsbury on Sunday and visited with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Osmond. Mr. Westland is the editor of the Innisfail Province.

Mr. John McGhee, of Edmonton, is visiting with his son Jim, our local dispenser of railroad transportation. Mr. McGhee is not in very good health and will make his home here for a time.

The Misses Florence Reiber, Ruth Moyle, Edith Proctor and Hilda Morrison will have charge of "Tipperary" on Friday evening. Lunch served at 9:30 and all are requested to make an effort to be present.

Didsbury folks like fruit. They don't eat it by the box, they eat it by the carload. Williams & Little have sold four carloads during the past week—that averages up at about each individual's weight in—fruit—not gold, for fruit is cheap this year.

The ladies of the Mountain View Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. R. C. Emerson on Sept. 20th. The attendance was not large, but the meeting was very interesting. They decided to hold a bazaar and pawn social in the Gore school on the night of Nov. 23rd—proceeds in aid of the Red Cross. On that evening they will draw for the lucky number to whom the Red Cross quilt is to be given. This is the quilt which was shown at the fair—Sept. 6th.

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jennings and Capt. and Mrs. Hunt, of Edmonton, motored into Didsbury on Sunday on their way to Calgary. Mr. Jennings, who is the managing editor of the Edmonton Journal, in conversation with the editor of the Pioneer, stated that farming conditions were splendid around Edmonton for some distance; he also congratulated this town and district on its appearance. Capt. Hunt was formerly one of the editors of the Edmonton Bulletin before joining up with the Overseas forces, but was severely wounded in the foot and has been returned to Canada.

An information and complaint has been sworn to before W. Hunsperger, J. P., against one of our former farmers, by the Seed Control Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, for selling seed oats which contained noxious weed seeds. Section 6 of the Seed Control Act, under which the information is laid, reads as follows: "No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, for the purpose of seedling, any seed of cereals, flax, grasses, clovers or forage plants, except timothy, alsike, red clover and alfalfa, unless they are free from any seeds of noxious weeds, unless every receptacle, package, sack or bag containing such seeds, or a label securely attached thereto, is marked in a plain and indelible manner," etc.

The School Literary Society put on a very good program Friday afternoon.

Mr. T. Little and family and Mr. Geo. Williams and family, of Innisfail, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. J. W. Doran went to Calgary on Saturday, who returned with him on Sunday's early morning train.

Mrs. J. E. Stauffer and Mrs. J. V. Berscht will have charge of the tea in the Red Cross rooms on Friday.

N. A. Cook's quotations on wild ducks are cancelled. He has just discovered that without a license to deal in game it is unlawful for him to do so. The ducks should be thankful for this provision in the game act and should give our law makers a quack or two in appreciation. Quack, quack!

W. A. Austin, formerly solicitor here, but now with the artillery overseas, writes that he is in the hospital in England. The staff is entirely Canadian and the treatment is the very best. He has been in Scotland to see the old folks and also to London visiting his wife's people. The first day he was in hospital a man hailed him whose face was familiar and who turned out to be no other than the famous Frank Bullis, only a little thinner. Frank has not yet been in France, but he was accidentally gassed while practicing in the gas brigade. Austin's guess is that every man will be needed before the war is over. It may be so, and it is up to us to mobilize for the inevitable. As long as the war is on the war spirit will be in the air—but don't help to spread actual hostilities beyond the shores of Europe—let us present a united front to the organized forces of the enemy and cut out warfare against civilians.

### Boys and Girls Fair a Huge Success

The Olds Boys and Girls Fair, held under the auspices of the School of Agriculture, turned out to be an unqualified success. The entry of vegetables and flowers was almost double that of last year, while the exhibit of hogs would have done credit to the Calgary and Edmonton fairs.

The boys and girls had between eleven and twelve hundred entries in all classes for the Fair which they had put on. After the placing and the judging of the vegetables had been completed the Hon. Duncan Marshall took occasion to congratulate the boys and girls for the splendid exhibition which they had undertaken, and also congratulated the parents for the interest and encouragement they had given to the young people.

The prize of \$15.00 for the best exhibit entered by any school was won by the Bennett school, with Miss Cox as teacher. There were, however, other entries that were worthy of mention, notably the Innes Lake, Clover Mound, Hammatt and Hammer. The gold watch for the girl with the best exhibit was won by Mary Collinge, of Springside school. The boy's gold watch for the best exhibit was won by Ezra Dipple, of Clover Mound.

There were also cash prizes for the girl with the best flower and vegetable exhibit. First place was won by Annie Smith, Bennett school; second Vina Harding, Innis Lake; third Martha Smith, Bennett school. In the special prizes for the best potatoe and vegetable exhibit by a boy, first place was won by Ezra Dipple, of Clover Mound; second by Roy Kullert, of Bay City, and third by Norman Nash, of Hammer school. For the best pen of poultry exhibited at the Fair Willie Smouse, of Mayton, took first; Roy Bahm, of Innis Lake, Edgar Chahold, third.

In the hog classes Judge McIntyre, of Stony Plain, stated that he had as hard a job as he had ever tackled in a judging ring. Following were the winners: Best pair of Berkshire sows, John Sande, Eagle Hill, won the \$6 prize offered for first place; Vera McCollum, Bennett school, the \$5 for second place; Fred Graham, Bennett, the \$4 for third place; Richard Durant, the \$3 for fourth place; Clarence Leach, Olds, the \$2 for fifth place; John Condes, Olds, the \$1 for sixth place; Rachael Phillips the 50 cents for seventh place.

Ted Stauffer, of Innis Lake, won fifth prize for Duroc Jersey and fourth in the Duroc class.

Next week we will give a further list of prize winners.

### Council Meeting.

The Council of the rural municipality of Mountain View met at Olds on Sept. 8th, with Reeve Pearson in the chair and Councillors Kupp, Metz, McCuen, Leach and Flan present.

Petitions asking that diversion of road between sections 28 and 33 31-27-4 be not constructed and petition asking that it be constructed without further delay, were read, on motion of Councillor Metz it was decided that the council meet as a committee and inspect said diversion and parallel roads to same and decide which is the proper and most feasible road to build.

Council decided not to make any Agricultural Society grants this year. Accounts were passed and council meets again Oct. 6th.

### Card of Thanks.

I wish to take this means of thanking all the kind friends for their assistance to me during my sickness through accident.

Mrs. HENRY RORTH.

### Wanted to Rent.

Farm, within eight miles of Didsbury. Close in preferred. Write E. N. BOETTGER, Mayton, Alta.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.  
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSO,  
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.  
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.  
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Roseland Hotel, Osler street.  
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Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal  
Dentistry a Specialty.  
Calls answered day or night.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-  
WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained, as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

### WE ARE LARGER

THAN ALL LOCAL COMPETITORS  
COMBINED.  
Garbutt Business College, CALGARY  
Success Business College, REGINA